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# ARAB TIMES

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**Reagan regrets incident: all passengers presumed killed**

## US shoots down Iranian plane with 298 on board

MANAMA, July 3. (Agencies): US President Reagan admitted today that American military forces shot down an Iranian airliner with 298 people on board over the Gulf today.

The admission came about 12 hours after Iran announced that an Iran Air plane crashed into the Gulf after being blasted by two surface-to-air missiles from an American warship.

All the passengers were presumed killed after the plane exploded in the sky, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said.

Reagan said the shooting was unintentional and occurred during "proper defensive action" as US warships confronted Iranian gunboats in the Strait of Hormuz.

### Mourning

IRNA said the Airbus 300 was shot down near Hangam island moments after taking off from the port of Bandar Abbas for Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. Bandar Abbas is the site of a major Iranian naval base.

Iranian television showed pictures of helicopters shooting flares across the crash area and small motor-boats moving in to pick up the floating corpses. It

said 110 had been recovered.

Iran declared tomorrow, July 4, a public day of mourning.

"I am saddened to report that it appears that in a proper defensive action by the USS Vincennes this morning in the Gulf, an Iranian airliner was shot down over the Strait of Hormuz," Reagan said.

"This is a terrible human tragedy," he said. "Our sympathy and condolences go out to the passengers, crew and their families."

"The Defence Department will conduct a full investigation," the statement said. "We deeply regret any loss of life."

"The only US interest in the Gulf is peace and this reinforces the need to achieve that goal with all possible speed," the President said.

In Washington, Adm. William Crowe, head of the joint Chiefs of Staff said, "It is our judgment, based on the information currently available, that local commanders had sufficient reason to believe their units were in jeopardy and they fired in self-defence."

### Incident

In describing the events surrounding the incident, Crowe said a helicopter from the Vincennes was fired upon by one of several Iranian gunboats at 10:10am local time.

Crowe said the Vincennes identified the Iranian gunboats and "closed in" to engage. The Iranian gunboats turned toward Vincennes at high speed and were engaged at 10:42.

The admiral said that while the Vincennes was engaging the gunboats, it detected an aircraft over Iran at about 10:47 am. He said the aircraft headed toward the Vincennes, which "immediately began assessing this new threat."

The suspect aircraft was outside the prescribed commercial air corridor, Crowe said. "More importantly, the aircraft headed directly for Vincennes on a constant bearing at high speed."

A warning was sent on both military and civilian distress frequencies, beginning at 10:49 am, he said. "This procedure was repeated several times but the aircraft neither ans-

wered nor changed its course."

Crowe said the Vincennes believed the aircraft to be an F-14 warplane since there had been a number of fighter jets sighted in the area over the past few days.

### Patrol

Shipping radio monitors reported picking up a conversation between two British warships on patrol in the area in which it was mentioned that the Airbus was "shot down by an F-14."

The monitors could not elaborate. The Iranian Air Force is the only one in the region to fly the US-built F-14 interceptors.

The US aircraft carrier Forrestal, which operates in the Arabian Sea in support of US naval forces in the Gulf, carries F-14s.

But a Navy spokesman, Lt Cmdr Brad Goforth, said none of them was in the air at the time of the crash.

"The aircraft was declared hostile at 10:51am," Crowe said.

adding that three minutes later Vincennes fired two standard surface-to-air missiles, hitting the aircraft.

The US Defence Department said in a statement that a helicopter from the USS Vincennes was shot at by an Iranian small craft in the Strait.

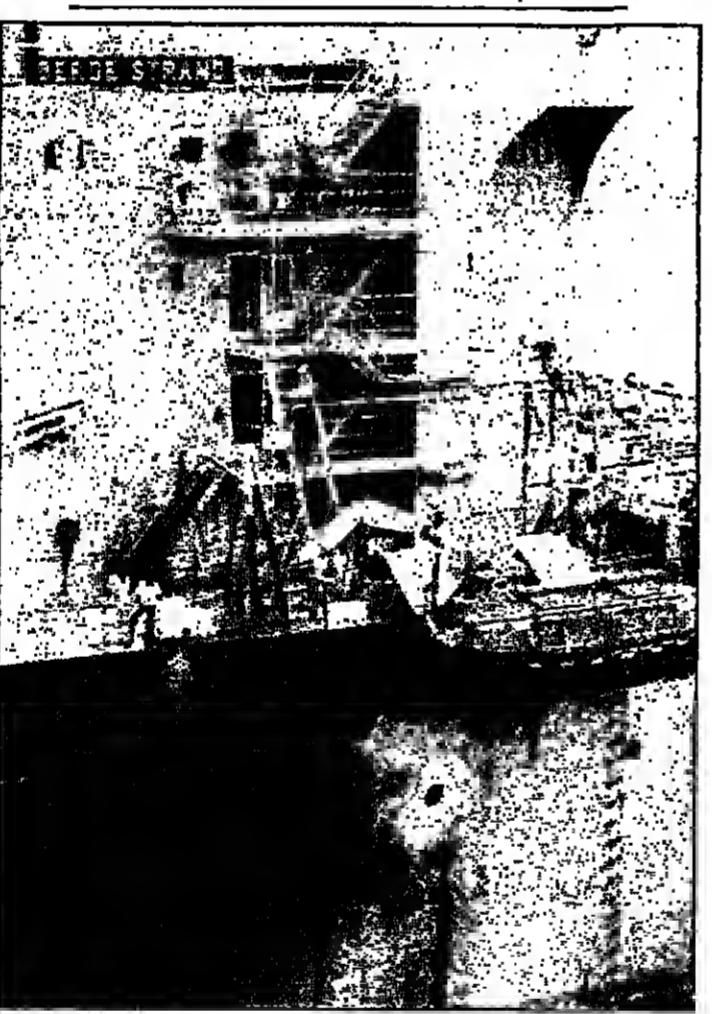
"The Vincennes and the Frigate USS Montgomery returned fire with five-inch guns. Our reports indicate two small Iranian boats were sunk and one damaged.

As a result of the incident, a State Department official said cables had been sent to embassies worldwide "suggesting they take precautions."

The official, who requested anonymity, said the messages did not constitute a security alert. "It's just a cable advising them of the situation," he said.

IRNA said: "Eyewitnesses on Hangam Island and Iranian military forces in the Gulf all clearly saw the passenger plane

(Continued on Page 2)



The Norwegian tanker Berge Strand which was attacked by Iranian gunboats. (Reuter wirephoto)

### Norwegian ship hit

DUBAI, July 3. (Reuter): Iranian gunboats attacked and set on fire a Norwegian tanker in the southern Gulf today after clashes between US and Iranian forces in the Strait of Hormuz, shipping sources said.

They said at least two gunboats fired rocket-propelled grenades at the 55,361-tonne tanker Berge Strand about 10 miles off the coast of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates at about 2.45 pm (1045 GMT).

There were no casualties and the blaze was quickly put out, the

sources said.

The gunboats attacked the Berge Strand hours after Tehran reported that an Iranian airliner carrying 298 people had been shot down over the Gulf by the US Navy.

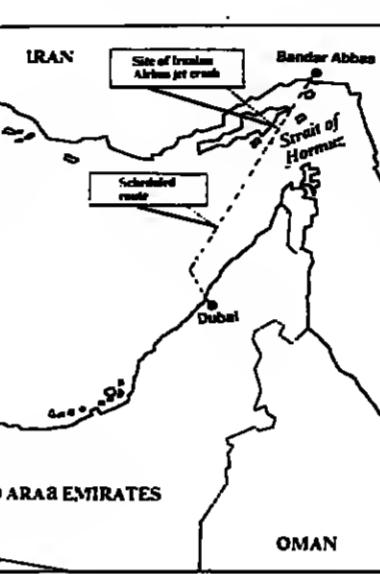
The Berge Strand, a liquid petroleum gas carrier, was bound in ballast for Ras Tanura port in Saudi Arabia when attacked today, the shipping sources said.

It had five holes in its tanks but proceeded without assistance.

THE government has decided to guard public and private offices, which employ more than 50 people, against terrorist attacks.

Lt. Colonel Mutlaq Minawer, director of training of Civil Defence has said training will be imparted to security groups to combat terrorism. The groups will comprise staff of the offices to be guarded. Each group will consist of at least five members, who will be screened by the Interior Ministry's security committee prior to training.

An increasing number of volunteers have been registering their names for training courses



### Denmark thanks US

## American warship foils Iranian raid on tanker

COPENHAGEN, July 3. (Reuter): Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluefer thanked the United States today after a US frigate went to the aid of a Danish supertanker under Iranian attack in the Gulf.

The frigate Montgomery, which aided the 337,700-tonne Karama Maersk yesterday after a grenade assault by three gunboats off Dubai, was the first US warship to fire in defence of a neutral tanker attacked by Iran in the Gulf.

"It causes deep concern that shipping in international waters in the Gulf continues to be drawn into conflict," Schluefer said.

"I wish to express the government's appreciation for the support which the American Navy was able to give the Danish spokesman said today.

The warship arrived as the gunboat was still circling the tanker in response to a Mayday distress call put out by the Danish vessel following the first attack.

The incident was the first direct clash between the American and Iranian Navies since they fought a naval battle on April 18 in which six Iranian ships were sunk or damaged.

The prime minister said the US help prevented loss of life and damage to the ship.

The government has also filed a diplomatic protest to Iran over the attack.

The Knox-class frigate Elmer Montgomery fired a warning shot towards one of the three Iranian gunboats which had been attacking the Karama Maersk 35 miles off Dubai last night.

Shipping sources said the attack was in retaliation for raids by Iraqi warplanes at the weekend on two tankers in the northern Gulf carrying Iranian oil.

### Groups will be trained to combat terrorism

## Plans to protect offices

THE government has decided to guard public and private offices, which employ more than 50 people, against terrorist attacks.

Lt. Colonel Mutlaq Minawer, director of training of Civil Defence has said training will be imparted to security groups to combat terrorism. The groups will comprise staff of the offices to be guarded. Each group will consist of at least five members, who will be screened by the Interior Ministry's security committee prior to training.

An increasing number of volunteers have been registering their names for training courses

in civil defence, he said.

Minawer said that about 4,700 persons registered their names as volunteers in Civil Defence including holders of Ph.D degrees, physicians, pharmacists and others.

### Graduation

He added that the authority is continuing the process of registration and added that a study to register expatriate volunteers will be made after the graduation of the first batch of Kuwaiti volunteers.

The director disclosed that the construction of training centres

measures taken by Kuwait Airways and the Interior Ministry.

After discussing the report, the cabinet formed a committee to review the shortcomings, Rashed said. The committee will include the Foreign, Islamic Affairs, Housing, Information and Justice ministers, he said. The committee will be headed by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed.

"The deterioration in the state of security at Bangkok airport was the direct and principal cause that led to the incident," Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashed told reporters after the Council of Ministers reviewed a report on the hijacking.

Pro-Iranian militants armed with pistols and hand grenades seized the Kuwait Airways Boeing 747 on April 15 on a flight from Bangkok to Kuwait and demanded the release of 17 Arab radicals held for sabotage in Kuwait jails.

### Demands

They killed two hostages to press demands for fuel during a four-day stop at Larnaca airport. From Cyprus the plane flew to Algiers, where the hijackers freed the last of their hostages on April 20 in exchange for their own freedom.

The report also identified shortcomings in security

measures taken by Kuwait Airways and the Interior Ministry.

After discussing the report, the cabinet formed a committee to review the shortcomings, Rashed said. The committee will include the Foreign, Islamic Affairs, Housing, Information and Justice ministers, he said. The committee will be headed by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed.

"The report clarified that the incident did not take place because of lack of financial resources or approved supplies," Rashed said.

### Unable

Though the committee had been unable to determine how the hijackers managed to smuggle their arms into the plane, there is no doubt that lax security measures in Bangkok airport facilitated the hijacking.

Bangkok airport officials, who are believed to have received the report said at the time of the hijacking that they were sure the weapons were not taken on board the plane from Bangkok.

Some reports speculated that additional weapons were taken inside the plane in Mashhad the first stop of the hijacked plane.

## Violent protest in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 3. (Agencies): Riot police fired tear gas and rubber bullets today to disperse hundreds of stone-throwing Palestinians enraged by an Israeli archaeological dig near one of Islam's holiest sites housing the mosques.

Government officials denied the charge, saying the dig would not violate Muslim religious property.

Massive police reinforcements were rushed to the old city, and its gates and the major streets leading to it were blocked by riot police.

Dozens of Palestinian youths, some of them masked, dashed from behind street corners to throw rocks. Young women were also seen hurling stones at police, who gave chase firing rubber bullets and tear gas.

### Play postponed

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3. (AP): Rain, an old friend that had stayed away for the most part, paid a most unwelcome visit to Wimbledon today, forcing abandonment of the men's championship match after just five games.

### Bomb hurts children

KARACHI, July 3. (Reuter): At least 12 children playing on a Karachi garbage dump were injured when a crude homemade bomb exploded, police said.

They said one child picked up a metal object and was playing with it when it exploded. Four of those wounded by the last night blast were in serious condition, doctors said.

### DAY BY DAY

RESTAURANTS in Kuwait are permitted to open till midnight only. This decision was issued as a temporary measure due to security reasons. However, it appears concerned officials have forgotten about reverting.

I really cannot visualise any reason why the decision should continue, thus turning Kuwait into a dead city at the stroke of midnight. Obviously, we are not living under a state of emergency which would prevent people from eating in restaurants past midnight.

Such a restrictive decision could be accepted for a couple of days, but to continue enforcing it for months and years is unacceptable and we call for abolishing it with immediate effect.

Zahed Matar

## Sale of F-18s will contribute to Kuwait's security: Howell

THE US Ambassador to Kuwait, W. Nathaniel Howell, yesterday reiterated that America will maintain its naval forces in the Gulf as long as necessary to meet the threat to freedom of navigation.

He added: "When the (Iran-Iraq) conflict ends and the threat to navigation no longer exists, nothing will make us happier to reduce the naval elements we have in the Gulf to levels more in line with the naval presence we have maintained in the Gulf for more than 40 years."

In an interview, the Ambassador also said the sale of advanced F-18 aircraft by the United States to Kuwait will contribute to Kuwait's security and the stability of the region.

Speaking on the re-registration of 11 Kuwaiti vessels in US, Howell told Kuwait News Agency that these vessels are entitled to and receive the same kind of protection extended by US Navy to any other American-flagged ships.

The naval protection of the Kuwaiti ships re-registered as US-flag vessels has been a success, Howell said.

Howell added that under procedures worked out during the first months of the operation, Kuwait Navy is responsible for the protection of the ships when they enter or transit Kuwait's territorial waters.

ambassador said.

"We have a request from a friendly nation that has demonstrated defensive needs. The sale will therefore contribute to Kuwait's security and the stability of the region and therefore, it has the strong support of the US administration," he said.

He added that though there is no complete co-operation among US naval forces and those of other Western powers in the Gulf, Washington welcomes the contribution of the other Western navies in the waterway.

Responding to a query on Washington's seriousness about meeting the Iranian threat to

freedom of navigation in the Gulf, Howell stressed that the US did not seek a confrontation with Iran or any other state.

"The US naval role, which has been paralleled by intensive diplomatic efforts to end this destructive war, has been clear, measured and consistent. We have no interest in widening the conflict but in ending it. It is important to us to keep the sea lanes open to help our friends in this region resist intimidation or being dragged into a conflict against their will," the American envoy said.

He denied any shift in the US

(Continued on Page 4)



## INTERNATIONAL

Rugby stadium blast shocks whites

# Car bomb kills two in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 3. (Reuters) A government minister has blamed black nationalists guerrillas for a car-bomb blast that killed two people and injured 39 near Johannesburg's Ellis Park rugby stadium, top sporting shrine for white South Africans.

The explosion as rugby fans left the stadium after a match on Saturday struck at a national symbol for white sports fans' way of life in this nation torn by racial tension.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok blamed the blast on the outlawed black African National Congress (ANC), fighting white minority rule. He said the ANC was attacking the defenceless of all races with reckless disregard for decent norms.

### 39 Injured

"The South African police will leave no stone unturned to find the murderers and to ensure the safety of our people," Vlok told reporters.

Eyewitnesses reported incidents of shocked whites insulting or hitting blacks near the stadium.

Late police and hospital figures showed two white men died in the blast and the 39

injured included one critical case and two seriously ill.

The bomb detonated in a side-street by Ellis Park, a centre for the favourite sport of the white Afrikaners, minutes after a match between the local Transvaal provincial rugby side and the Orange Free State.

Fans said they were shocked in the same way as if a deadly attack had been made at New York's Yankee Stadium during the baseball world series; or at London's Wembley Stadium after a major soccer match.

### Condemnation

"See what your... ANC has done," one white man yelled at passing blacks near the stadium. Police restrained a group of whites who attacked a solitary black pedestrian, thinking he was the culprit, onlookers reported.

The blast was so powerful it overturned cars and cut off electricity to surrounding houses. Police could not at first determine the race and sex of one dead victim.

Schoolboys belonging to a touring Namibian rugby side were boarding their bus directly across the road when the car bomb blew up. Four were hurt and only escaped serious injury.

## Pakistan accused of intensifying Afghan war

### Cordovez opens talks on violations

ISLAMABAD, July 3. (Reuters) The Soviet-backed Afghan government has blasted Pakistan for alleged violations of United Nations-mediated accords as UN envoy Diego Cordovez began discussing the issue with Islamabad authorities.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry said that Pakistan wanted to intensify the Afghan war rather than implement accords the two sides signed in Geneva on April 14, Kabul Radio reported.

The radio said a ministry note given to UN officials criticised a speech by Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq last week, predicting a rebel guerrilla victory over President Najibullah's Afghan government, and declared this would not be allowed to happen.

Cordovez briefly discussed the accord violations, alleged by

both sides, when he met Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, a spokesman for the envoy said.

Later the envoy reviewed the Afghan situation in a meeting with Zia, Pakistani officials said.

Zia said in the speech on Tuesday: "I see a bloodbath and eventually the mujahideen (rebels) will win and bring about a government which is acceptable to all factions of the Afghan people."

The Kabul statement said Zia's speech showed he had "turned away from the Geneva accords and wants to intensify the conflict."

Cordovez arrived on Thursday for a week's trip to the region to study the implementation of the accords, which bind Kabul and Islamabad not to interfere in each other's internal affairs, besides providing for a withdrawal.

Afghan of more than 100,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan by next Friday 15.

Today he visited part of Pakistan's northwestern border where Kabul says rebels and arms continue to pour into Afghanistan.

The Afghan government on Saturday made the 38th complaint of Pakistani violations to a UN monitoring team in Kabul, the official Kabul Radio reported.

Islamabad accuses Kabul of cross-border attacks and sending agents to set off bombs in Pakistan.

Moscow and Kabul say the schedule for the troop pullout, under the April 14 accords signed in Geneva, could change if Pakistan, host to about three million Afghan refugees and the main guerrilla groups, continued violations.

## Israeli nurses go on strike

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 3. (AP) About 3,000 nurses walked off the job today and took a "collective vacation" to protest a government health plan they say will increase the burden on already under-staffed hospitals.

Also today, 900 Red Cross workers shut down services after failing to receive June paychecks, and physicians who have been staging short-term strikes for several months closed out-patient clinics and performed only emergency surgery.

The doctors also oppose the government proposal, which calls for shortening the waiting list for operations by introducing a second daily surgery shift. The plan calls for doing 15,000 operations in the next nine months.

Hana Cohen, head of the nurses' union, said the government should first substantially increase the number of public hospital nurses, now about 12,000.

"It's inconceivable that they should talk about a second shift when the nurses can hardly cope with the first shift," she said.

"What will happen after the surgery — will the 15,000 people be sent home? Who will take care of the patients?"

She said groups of 3,000 nurses will rotate taking two-week "vacations."



French biologist Jacques Beaveniste, 55, seen in his laboratory at the French Institute of Health and Medical Research. He led a team of researchers following a discovery showing that a molecule, diluted until it no longer exists, can behave as it was still there, and that the diluted liquid retains the molecule's memory. (Reuter wirephoto)

### Uranium survey

AMMAN, July 3. (KUNA) Jordan today indicated the high possibility of the presence of uranium in the country's southern part and pointed out to two potentially-rich areas following survey of a 500 square kilometre-area.

An outstanding Polish specialist in Arabic studies, Professor Jozef Bielawski, the translator of the 1986 edition of the Holy Quran was asked to help in examining Ms Sroga's copy.

"I have seen similar copies," said the Professor leafing through the pages. "The 10 initial pages are missing. As for its date of publication, this copy is about 100 years old. According to Hijra (Islamic year) it is now early 15th century and the miniature probably dates back to 1304, which in that calendar means early 14th century. Perhaps this copy was lost by a Muslim for whom it was an amulet."

Despite its complex history, the booklet in tortoise-shell casting is almost intact. When and where was it printed? Who lost it on the road to Berlin more than 43 years ago?

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Injured people lie on the pavement and stunned bystanders look on as rescue workers begin helping victims of a car bomb that exploded in Johannesburg's rugby stadium. (Reuter wirephoto)

because they were on the far side of their vehicle.

After a grim roll-call of victims' names were read out on state-run television's evening news, the announcer broke with normal practice and asked viewers to join him in condemning the bombing.

Saturday's blast brings the total of people killed in bomb attacks this year to at least 21, including twins born prematurely last month to a coloured (mixed race) woman caught by a blast at a central Johannesburg amusement arcade.

They were unable to say why the raid was aborted.

South Africa's two major Sunday newspapers, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Star, carried similar reports, quoting "well-informed sources."

The Zimbabwean government has refused to comment on the raid in which a stolen Zimbabwean Air Force helicopter was believed to have been used by the raiders, the sources said.

There was no immediate comment from the South African defence force.

The sources said after the raid was abandoned, the helicopter was flown by its Zimbabwean Air Force pilot to a rural airstrip, where he and the commandos flew south toward South Africa in a light aircraft.

## Amnesty plans human rights music tour

LONDON, July 3. (AP) Amnesty International said today that five singers, including U.S. rock star Bruce Springsteen and folksinger Tracy Chapman, have volunteered to perform in up to 20 concerts around the world to mark the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

British rock singers Sting and Peter Gabriel and Youssou N'Dour from the African nation of Senegal also will participate in the six-week "human rights now" tour which begins at London's Wembley Stadium on Sept. 2.

The tour will wrap up in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Oct. 15, said Franca Scitov, chairman of Amnesty International's international executive committee.

"We hope to mobilise thousands of new activists for our human rights campaign," Ms. Scitov said.

The human rights organisation said the tour includes concerts in Philadelphia on Sept. 19 and in Los Angeles on Sept. 21.

Other concerts will be held in Paris, Toronto, Montreal, Turin, Italy; San Jose, Costa Rica; Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Mendoza, Argentina.

Two days after this information was carried by the daily, a reader from Warsaw called the editors saying her miniature copy of the Quran is of almost identical dimensions.

Is it then possible that the smallest copy of the Quran is in Poland?

### Surprise

"It is a talisman for me," said the reader, Krystyna Sroga, holding the miniature of the sacred book. "I found it on the road from Berlin to Kostrzyn, when I was still a small girl. Back in 1945, my mother and I were returning from a forced labour camp in Berlin. Somewhere along the route I came across this tiny thing. Ever since it has been with me. There was a clasp here and a magnifying glass which simply came off with the run of time."

Despite its complex history, the booklet in tortoise-shell casting is almost intact. When and where was it printed? Who lost it on the road to Berlin more than 43 years ago?

Those conflicts spilled onto Dutch soil last May, when the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) killed three British Army (RAF) personnel.

Obviously we're taking into account who's scaring. "Amsterdam police spokesman Klaas Wilting told the Associated

## Interpol asked to probe toxic waste

BEIRUT, July 3. (AP) Lebanon has asked the international police agency, Interpol, to trace a Christian Lebanese businessman who arranged the importation of 2,400 tons of Italian toxic waste to Lebanon, a police spokesman said today.

The authorities want Arman Nassar, currently out of the country, to identify the owner of the Italian company Elly Wax, who provided the toxic material, said the spokesman, who cannot be named under standing regulations.

Both Nassar and the Italian will be summoned to Lebanon for interrogation, the spokesman added.

Beirut's Ad-Diya daily said that six Christian Lebanese businessmen detained by the police have admitted involvement in importing the dangerous toxic wastes from Italy.

Locally conducted tests carried out last week showed that Lebanon's coastal water were clear of radioactivity or other contamination from the Italian waste, officials said.

But the Health Ministry said it was sending further samples abroad for analysis to determine whether future risks are involved.

**Garbage**

The newspaper, published in East Beirut, attributed the report to unidentified sources involved in investigating the dumping of the toxic waste in Lebanon's Christian enclave last month.

Ad-Diya said 1,600 barrels of

the deadly waste had been buried at a garbage dump at East Beirut's Karantina district and the ash dumped in the sea.

It added that another 1,600 barrels containing plastic-like waste were used by a businessman in East Beirut to make automobile spare parts. The paper did not specify how the waste was utilised for this purpose.

Ahmed Hamza, an Egyptian World Health Organisation expert, examined the Karantina garbage dump on Saturday and gathered ash, seawater and fish samples for examination, Ad-Diya reported.

**Samples**

If added that the samples will be sent to WHO laboratories in Geneva on Tuesday for detailed analysis and that final results were expected in 10 days.

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**Garbage**

In 1979, the IRA shot British Ambassador Sir Richard Sykes to death outside his Hague residence, but since then it used the Netherlands mainly as a hiding place, according to authorities here.

**Attacks**

The visit by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip will cap celebrations in both nations of the 300th anniversary of the "Glorious Revolution," which put Dutch Prince William III on the British throne.

Although that event is widely regarded as the beginning of democracy in Britain, Protestant King William became a much more controversial figure in Northern Ireland, where he is a symbol of sectarian divisions lasting to this day.

The visit by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip will cap celebrations in both nations of the 300th anniversary of the "Glorious Revolution," which put Dutch Prince William III on the British throne.

The incidents have heightened Dutch authorities' awareness that any major British figure could be a target for future IRA violence.

The remainder of their programme is mostly private and indoors, and they are likely to travel by bullet-proof limousine under heavy police escort.

## US shoots down Iranian plane with 298 on board

(Continued from Page 1)

hit by two surface-to-air missiles fired by the American warships.

The casualty toll of 298, reported by Iran, would make it the sixth worst commercial air crash in history.

The aircraft was Iran Air 653, a regular 150-mile (240 kilometre) hop between Bandar Abbas and Dubai. The Gulf air corridor is one of the world's busiest, a circumstance that has continued despite the hazards of flying over the waterway, where Iraq and Iran have been at war for nearly eight years.

After some initial confusion about where the jetliner reportedly crashed, Iran said it was at point some 35 miles (56 km) southeast of Bandar Abbas, where it had just taken off some 15 minutes earlier, at 0454 GMT.

IRNA said the radio contact was lost seven minutes after take-off and the plane vanished from the radar a few minutes after that.

The news agency said Iranian Navy frogmen found pieces of wreckage on the seabed showing that the plane had been hit by a missile.

**Comparisons**

The incident today evoked comparisons to the Sept. 1, 1982, downing by Soviet fighters of Korean Air Lines flight 007 en route from Seoul, South Korea, to New York, which killed all 269 people



A motorcyclist in Hanoi looks at a large billboard depicting a Vietnamese sailor and proclaiming that the "Spratly Islands should remain stable." The disputed island group southeast of Vietnam is claimed by Vietnam, China and Philippines. (Reuter wirephoto)

## ASEAN to call for urgent action on Vietnam refugees

BANGKOK, July 3. (Reuter): South-East Asian foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok are expected to highlight the need for urgent international action to cope with the exodus of "boat people" from Vietnam, diplomats said today.

Ministers from the six-member Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) will press for an international conference to consider measures to deal with the continuing flow of refugees, the sources said.

They are likely to propose a new approach to dealing with the problem, including endorsement of repatriation of those Vietnamese considered not to be political refugees, and the relocation of all refugees from the region in an island camp.

ASEAN officials said the ministers from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, would issue a joint statement at the end of their first day of formal talks

tomorrow about the refugee problem.

ASEAN countries have begun closing their doors to the boat people 13 years after the end of the Vietnam war.

The flow of "boat people" tapered off from a high of 202,000 in 1979 when Vietnam invaded neighbouring Kampuchea to a low of 19,500 in 1986. It increased sharply again last year to 28,000 and has shown no sign of diminishing in the first half of 1988, according to figures from the UN High Commission for Refugees.

ASEAN ministers will discuss the issue with the grouping's so-called dialogue partners — the United States, Canada Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the European Economic Community — later in the week.

The ministers will also provide new impetus towards a Kampuchean settlement this week, backing Indonesian plans for informal talks with the warring fac-

tions and considering a framework for peace.

The United Nations and officials of the ASEAN are stitching together proposals which could form the basis for a settlement of the nine-year conflict, Asian diplomats said today.

United Nations envoy Rafeeuddin Ahmed, who has toured the Indochina countries to press a UN peace initiative, will meet the ASEAN foreign ministers tomorrow, amid a flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at bringing the Kampuchean guerrillas and the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh to the negotiating table.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, host for planned informal talks between the rival Kampuchean factions in late July, flew to Bangkok last night saying he was not worried by an apparent hardening of the stance of Kampuchean guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Ghising accepted in principle Basu's offer of an autonomous council policed by West Bengal. Ghising said: "The hill council will be the first step towards a state. We will never give up asking for Gurkhaland because that is where our future lies."

He said Basu, unlike in previous talks which came close to a peace agreement, had agreed to include the word Gurkhaland in the hill council's title.

### Optimism

"But we are not terribly optimistic. Last time the talks broke down within a step of agreement," Ghising said.

The West Bengal officials, who asked not to be identified, said they doubted whether Ghising could convince his followers to accept the New Delhi deal.

"After harping on a state for two years, destroying the fragile hill economy and killing 350 people, it will be very difficult to convince the common man who expects a state," one said.

A GNLF source said Ghising, fearing public humiliation if he campaigned for the New Delhi agreement, would distribute leaflets explaining his position.

### Priest shot dead in Mindanao

MANILA, July 3. (Reuter): Church groups urged Philippine President Corazon Aquino today to disband vigilante squads after the killing of a priest and three human rights lawyers in the past two weeks.

Unidentified men shot dead a Roman Catholic priest and a woman companion on Friday as they rode in a pedicab in Butuan on southern Mindanao Island, the military said.

The killers dragged the bodies of Father Mario Estorba and the woman out of the pedicab and fled on it.

### Lawlessness

The church lay group Krus (Cross) blamed the killings on vigilante squads and called on Aquino to dismantle them.

"The Aquino administration will always be culpable as long as it continues to support the vigilantes," it said.

The association of major religious superiors in the Philip-

## US plans to develop artificial heart

NEW YORK, July 3. (UPI): The US federal government, reversing an earlier decision, has decided to continue a \$23 million plan to develop a new, electrically-powered artificial heart, the New York Times reported today.

Dr James Wyngaarden, director of the National Institutes of Health, told the newspaper that, "we just thought it would be prudent to reinstate the programme."

Currently, artificial devices require bulky external power sources to drive a mechanical pump by compressed air inside the body. The "hearts" have caused infections and blood clots in patients.

The Times said that all five patients who received the most commonly used mechanical heart, the Jarvik 7, designed by Dr Robert Jarvik, have died within two years.

In May, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, a division of NIH, announced it would concentrate on developing a partial artificial heart, instead of a total artificial device.

The partial device would help one ventricle of a diseased heart pump blood.

### Position

This week, however, top officials within the federal agency, decided to reinstate the programme, the Times said.

One key official, who did not want to be identified, told the Times that the agency had no choice but to reverse its position after Sen. Edward Kennedy, and Sen. Orrin Hatch threatened to introduce legislation that would block new programmes at the NIH until all long-term commitments to previous programmes, including the artificial heart plan, had been largely honoured.

Kennedy is chairman of the Senate committee on labour and human resources, which oversees NIH financing, and Hatch is the ranking Republican on the panel.

Both senators, the Times reported, have contractors in their states that are receiving money under the programme for the development of an artificial heart.

Dr. Mona-Safarty, a health policy analyst for Kennedy's committee, said that Kennedy agreed with an advisory committee made up of experts that the artificial heart had long-term promise and that the \$3.6 million required in the next fiscal year was attainable.

Police said Basu, unlike in previous talks which came close to a peace agreement, had agreed to include the word Gurkhaland in the hill council's title.

**Bomb scare**

### delays flight

CAIRO, July 3. (AP): A TWA jetliner bound for New York returned to Cairo international airport after taking off today because a telephone caller claimed there was a bomb on board, an airport official said.

The official said the Trans World Airlines Tri-Star returned to the air 5 1/2 hours later, after the plane was evacuated and its passengers and their luggage searched. No bomb was found.

He said someone called minutes after the plane took off for Paris en route to New York. The anonymous caller said there was a bomb on the plane and hung up.

The official said 156 passengers of various nationalities were aboard the plane.

He said one passenger, a five-month-pregnant American wife of an Egyptian, refused to return to the plane. The woman, identified as Susan Sayed Gaber, was so upset by the incident that she postponed her travel plans, the official said.

**Offer**

"We will ensure that there is no violence, but this does not mean we have given up our demand for Gurkhaland," he said today.

West Bengal has refused to consider a separate Gurkha state but previously offered a semi-autonomous hill council. Officials said that in New Delhi

He was speaking at a book-launching ceremony yesterday.

Jayewardene was unharmed in the grenade attack on a meeting of his ruling party in Parliament. A district minister and a clerk were killed and several ministers injured.

Police said Ajith Kumara, arrested last April in central province, had confessed to lobbing two grenades in front of the President and other parliamentarians. Kumara, 28, is in police custody but has not been charged.

Police believe he is a prominent member of the People's Liberation Front, a group of sinhalese Marxists opposed to last July's Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord.

The front, operating from the south, has killed a string of politicians and others supporting the accord.

**Priest shot dead in Mindanao**

**Aquino urged to stop violence**

pines, a group of priests and nuns, said: "We cannot but sense that (the killings) ... stem from the apparent growth of lawlessness in our society."

On Saturday, two men on a motorcycle shot dead human rights lawyer Emmanuel Mendoza as he stopped his car at traffic lights near the presidential palace in Manila.

He was the third human rights lawyer killed in two weeks and the fifth in eight months. There have been no arrests.

On Thursday, gunmen wounded leftist academic Nemesio Prudente and killed three of his bodyguards.

On the day Mendoza was shot, policemen and vigilantes attended the funeral of a police officer killed by communist hit-men last week.

"Down with communists" and "hang them," the mourners shouted, burning an effigy of a rebel.

The Philippine Daily Inquirer

## Saleh seeks to establish political consensus

# N. Yemen prepares for polls

SANA'A, July 3. (Reuters): More than a million people are expected to vote in North Yemen's first general election on Tuesday.

They will be electing 128 candidates for the country's 159-seat Majlis-e-Shoora (parliament) which will have the power to legislate, ratify treaties and elect the president.

"It looks as if it will be a keenly contested affair," commented one Western diplomat based in Sana'a.

### Coalitions

Candidates — mostly merchants, tribal leaders and intellectuals — have put up posters throughout North Yemen's towns and villages, and distributed pamphlets door-to-door to solicit popular support.

Analysts said the election was part of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's attempt to establish political consensus by implementing what local media call Islamic democracy.

### Coalitions

There are no political parties in North Yemen, but two coalitions, one conservative and the other nationalist, have emerged to compete across 128 electoral districts.

They appear to differ on what form democracy should take in the future parliament.

**Unification**

The Islamic coalition has said it wants the impoverished state of nine million governed by Islamic law and custom. Islam should also be the guiding force in foreign affairs.

By contrast, the republican coalition has urged the re-election of President Saleh. It wants a revolutionary, republican government dedicated to modernisation and the protection of individual rights.

It has also called for a continuation of non-alignment in foreign affairs.

Both coalitions say their candidates seek the unification of

North and South Yemen, but the Islamic grouping wants this implemented on the basis of Islamic principles.

Unification between the devoutly religious North and Marxist-ruled Aden is a contentious issue in the Arabian peninsula, not least for Saudi Arabia, which borders both states and provides substantial aid to the two states.

Saleh, 46, an Army colonel,

has the power to appoint 31 people to the new parliament.

### Travel

He has been careful to stand back from the election campaign, urging citizens to vote for nationalists owing allegiance to God, country and the 1952 revolution.

Saleh signed an agreement with South Yemen on May 4, defusing tension over a disputed border area and reaffirming both states' commitment to unifica-

## New Zealand premier hospitalised

WELLINGTON, July 3. (AP): New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange was admitted to a hospital last night complaining of chest pains, his office said today.

Doctors at Green Lane Hospital in Auckland removed a lesion from Lange's coronary artery Saturday and later described his condition as comfortable.

China agreed in December to launch a scientific and telecommunications satellite for Sweden using the Long March 2. No firm date has been set.

The prime minister is expected to remain in hospital for several days and return to work in one or two weeks with no limitations imposed on his activities.

A hospital spokesman, who declined to be identified, said Lange had not suffered a heart attack and had no evidence of heart damage during his latest examination.

Lange, 45, who has been diag-

nosed as suffering from angina, experienced the chest pains Saturday following a heavy bout of influenza last week, said spokesman Mike Wicksteed.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer cut short a world trip, during which he was to visit the Soviet Union, and returned home at Lange's request.

Palmer flew into Auckland from Sydney this afternoon and went directly to the hospital to visit Lange.

## Flights delayed

LONDON, July 3. (Reuter): West European airports were clogged with hot, sweaty holidaymakers at the weekend waiting to get onto their flights, most of them delayed for several hours because of congestion at Mediterranean sun centres.

## Japan to assist Southeast Asia

SINGAPORE, July 3. (AP): Japan's defense chief says his nation is willing to boost its investment and trade in Southeast Asia to buttress stability in the event the US scales back its military presence there, a Japanese official said.

Tsutomo Kawara, director general of Japan's Defense Agency, made the statement during a meeting Saturday with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong, the official said.

They said the quake, measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale, triggered avalanches of rocks in an area covering 1,000 square metres.

The injured were taken to a hospital, where one was reported in a serious condition, police said, adding the others sustained only minor injuries.

All those injured were Taiwanese, police said.

The central weather bureau placed the epicenter of the quake, which was recorded early this morning in Sanhe, a coastal village about 15 kilometer north of Taipei.

The tremor was felt in the capital, where residents reported their houses shook violently, the bureau said.

The Richter scale is a gauge of the energy released by an earthquake, as measured by the ground motion recorded on a seismograph. An earthquake of magnitude 5.0 can cause serious damage in a populated area, while one of magnitude 6.0 can cause severe damage.

He said Kawara stressed Japan was willing to provide economic assistance to strengthen the stability of Southeast Asia after the two Singapore leaders expressed concern that

Japan's presence in the region might decline or become diluted for economic reasons.

"Japan can contribute (to stability in Asia) through economic means, thereby alleviating the United States presence here," the official said.

Kawara said Japan can provide the assistance to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations through increased investment and trade.

Last December, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita unveiled a \$2 billion aid package for ASEAN nations, designed mainly to stimulate private investment in the region.

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## Efforts to end Palestinian camps war

### Kuwait launches initiative

KUWAIT'S Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed said yesterday Kuwait was undertaking an initiative to end the bloody fighting between rival Palestinian factions in the refugee camps of Beirut.

"This emanates from our pan-Arab responsibility to do our utmost to hold the fighting," he said in a departure statement before leaving for a tour of Iraq.

Syria and Jordan, reported the official Kuwait News Agency.

He also told the agency that he was carrying messages to the leaders of the three countries from HH the Amir, who is also current chairman of the 46-nation Islamic Conference Organisation.

He said the messages to King Hussein of Jordan and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq deal with bilateral relations and the

"special relationship" binding the ruler of Kuwait with the two.

The message to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad dealt with "developments in Lebanon and Palestinian events," he added.

Later in Baghdad, Sheikh Sabah delivered the Amiri message from HH the Amir of Kuwait to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

### Sheikh Saad's talks in Washington to cover a wide range of issues

WASHINGTON, July 3. (KUNA): When Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah arrives here on July 10, it will be the first official working visit by such a high-level Kuwaiti official in 20 years.

When the late Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, visited Washington in November, 1968, he met with the then American President Lyndon Johnson and also with the President-elect Richard Nixon.

Sheikh Saad will meet with President Reagan at the White House on July 12 during his five-day visit. He will also meet Vice-President George Bush, the Republican presidential candidate, who many believe has a good chance of being the next American President.

A meeting with the Democratic candidate, Michael Dukakis, is a possibility but no date has been fixed yet because of the campaign schedule.

#### Esteem

Sheikh Saad's talks are expected to cover a wide range of issues in his meetings with President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci, congressional leaders, and others. These include bilateral relations, the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian problem and the peace process.

When he arrives here next Sunday, Sheikh Saad will find that Kuwait is held in high esteem by the United States government, its top officials, and the American public in general in addition to the American business community.

#### Impression

The measures that were taken by Kuwait to secure the freedom and safety of international navigation, Kuwait's desire to purchase arms from the United States, its firm stand against terrorism, its role as a mediator in both regional and international conflicts, and its balanced policies are among the factors that have gained much respect for Kuwait in the United States in recent years.

A State Department official, in an interview with KUNA, summed up the impression of many Americans about Kuwait by saying "our relationship with Kuwait is stable despite occasional hiccups. Its policy is consistent. There are no fluctuations in Kuwaiti policies."

#### Exports

"The amalgamation of Kuwaiti capital and American technology has brought benefits to both countries," says one American businessman with interests in Kuwait.

He adds, "petrodollars are being recycled back into the American economy. Because of the interdependence of the market, stability is useful to both."

American exports to Kuwait have included aircraft, autos, parts and equipment, trucks, trailers, refrigeration equipment, construction machinery and equipment in addition to consumer goods. The US has also been a key participant in Kuwait's mushrooming petrochemical industry.

There is strong co-operation between the two countries in many fields, including education, science, medicine, and others, especially in the field of human resources.

#### Relations

Politically, despite the occasional hiccups, relations between Kuwait and the United States have been close, warm, and stable. They are not any different from Kuwait's relations with the other superpower, the

Soviet Union. This stems from Kuwait's traditional strong belief in the principle of non-alignment, which was practically applied when Kuwait became the first Gulf country to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in addition to those with the US.

Success

From the Kuwaiti point of view, the re-flagging operation was from the beginning considered a purely commercial transaction and stemmed from Kuwait being targeted by Iran with the obvious aim of halting Kuwaiti oil exports and crippling its economy.

The Kuwaiti request went to all five permanent members of the Security Council. The Soviets, for example, agreed to release three commercial tankers while the US accepted to re-register 11 tankers.

A year and a half later,

however, it is obvious the re-flagging and escort operations have been a major multilateral success story. They have clearly deterred Iran, secured Kuwaiti oil exports, guaranteed the West a continued supply of oil and petroleum products, and have involved a large number of countries in guaranteeing the freedom of navigation in international waters.

In addition, the operation's side benefits have included the forging of an international consensus in the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 — calling for an end to the Iran-Iraq war — while at the same time introducing the element of international diplomatic pressure on Iran.

One American expert on the Gulf commented, "without this ingenious Kuwaiti request for re-flagging, none of these developments would have taken place. Whether intentional or not, the Kuwaiti move has triggered a chain reaction that is bound eventually to bring the Iran-Iraq war nearer to a solution."

#### Human resources

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### Campaign to clean beaches begins

THE Environment Protection Council began its third campaign to protect and clean beaches.

The council organised the opening ceremony at Salam Beach. The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Public Health and member of the council Dr Nael Al Naqib was deputised by the minister of public health in his capacity as chairman of the council to patronise the ceremony.

Al Naqib praised the state's efforts in implementing various projects intended to serve citizens and expatriates in Kuwait. He disclosed that the state spends vast sums on installations and utilities at beaches, including, supporting social activities in these locations. He called on all people to co-operate with officials in the upkeep and preservation of these utilities and beaches.

**Kuwaiti envoy meets Abu Ghazala**

CAIRO, July 3. (KUNA): Egyptian Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala received here today Kuwaiti Ambassador to Egypt, Abdel Razzaq Al Kandari.

The Kuwaiti diplomat told KUNA the meeting is part of Kuwaiti efforts aimed at promoting relations between the two countries.

Al Kandari quoted Abu Ghazala as lauding bilateral relations, particularly Kuwaiti-Egyptian co-operation in military affairs.

#### Iraqi delegation

ACTING Undersecretary at the Ministry of Communications, Salman Al Roumi, yesterday received an Iraqi delegation who is currently visiting the country to discuss a number of joint issues with officials at Kuwait's Commerce and Industry ministry.

Land transportation between Kuwait and Iraq and phases of developing it, were discussed during the meeting that was attended by officials at the communications ministry.

The Iraqi delegation comprises commerce and industry undersecretary and senior ministry officials.



### Evaluating Gulf executives

that July 15 will be the last day for accepting applications.

He noted that after the choice is made, a specialised committee will interview the candidate executive to get acquainted with the kind of distinguished work he does, stressing that all applications will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and names will not be mentioned in the final report to be out by December.

### Small car manufactured

A SMALL car manufactured by a Saudi Arabian citizen was driven by his son from the eastern area in Saudi Arabia to Bahrain.

Sadeq Yahya Othman the developer said that he gathered used spare parts for the car which consisted of an electrical generator that operates with gasoline and some other used parts.

He commented that the objective of making the car was to benefit from used spare parts by utilising them in different light industries. He disclosed that he is now planning on making an amphibious car which should be ready this year.

The Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science has chosen Dr Al Sane' as member of the work team to conduct a study on GCC executives, in which London University and a European administrative consultation firm take part.

While welcoming candidates from any corporation, he said

Crimes against property topped the list, representing 46.42 per cent of total crime rate in the country, up by 6.21 per cent than

### Nouri opens teachers' society branch in Jahra



Al Nouri unveiling a plaque dedicated to HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister who funded the costs of the new building.

SENIOR educational authorities have reaffirmed the government's deep concern to ensure the well-being of teachers and advancement of the educational process.

The Minister of Education Anwar Abdullah Al Nouri in his opening speech yesterday at the inauguration ceremony of the new branch of the Kuwaiti Teachers Society in Jahra said that the increasing numbers of knowledge-seekers in various establishments in Kuwait and the regular training of teachers and expansion of their society reflected the sincere support extended by the government to teachers and the teaching profession.

The head of the new branch Ashwi Al Shimmari expressed deep gratitude to HH the Amir for supporting the teaching profession in the country and thanked HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister for patronising the inauguration ceremony.

He added that the construction of the society's new branch office was in response to the

increasing professional requirements of the teachers and as part of the continuous efforts by the government to further develop the role of teachers in society.

Omar Al Ghairi, the society chairman, also delivering a speech, said the opening of the new building indicated the vital role of teachers in society. The new building would serve as a meeting ground for wider exchange of expertise and experience among teachers added.

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Idris Al Faraj says there is only one youth centre. No swimming pool has been built, though, this was promised, children have no entertainment places and games are expensive. Youths are forbidden from entering Failaka park and families have to pay admission only once a week.

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He concluded by saying that the committee empowered to study, implement and follow up the citizen service, recently held a meeting with the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour Sheikh Nasser Mohammed Al Ahmed. The suggestions made by the committee were recommended to be discussed with the ministry's undersecretary.

The Failaka public garden which was built ten years ago, is still empty of greenery and has become a home for stray animals he said. Idris said all these combined with other problems such as spending a whole day in Kuwait to process passport formalities, forced many Failakians to leave for Kuwait he said.

For women in labour, travell-

### Failaka residents feel neglected by ministries

FAILAKA residents have accused the ministries of neglecting Failaka by not providing it with many of the essential services.

A local daily interviewed a number of Failaka residents who hoped for more effective government participation in providing the area with better utilities and ensuring a greener environment.

Mohamad Burhail said previous petitions to several government authorities drew no response. Many patients from Failaka are transferred to Kuwait for treatment due to lack of medical expertise on the island. This causes considerable inconvenience to patients due to the travel involved. He said, Failaka clinic has two internal physicians who diagnose all illnesses. The ministry, he believed should provide better services and a full complement of medical staff.

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## Perfect imperfections

By Fathima Ahmed

INSPECTOR Gbote's despairing lament — "if only people behaved in a more simple, reasonable, logical manner" — portrays his plight, and shows his fallibility in Ismail Merchant's "The Perfect Murder". And his startling realisation that there are so many imperfections sums up his efforts to work under difficult conditions.

Merchant, credited as the executive producer, lends his name to this low-budget (Rs 80 lakhs) film, shot in seven weeks in Bombay. The film, based on H.R.F. Keating's books on Inspector Gbote, has been scripted by ad-man turned director, Zafar Hai and Keating.

In Keatings' books, Inspector Gbote is a stubborn, disciplined and determined policeman who strictly follows the law. In the film Gbote gets a new identity — that of a bumbling police officer, forever stumbling, and getting into knotted spots, solving the rather imperfect "Mr. Perfect Murder" case, which is not even murder.

The film is a "perfect" launching pad for Bombay, as we know it, love it and hate it. More than the unco-operative suspects the city itself mocks Gbote's efforts to investigate. Images of beggars, weddings, (as low-cost housing is known in Bombay), the glamour of its town and politicians earning favours flash across, as the blonde Svensson (Swedish actor Steffen Skarsgård) gets a taste of the metropolis. "Tell me, explain everything to me," gushes the bandsome, enthusiastic Swede, bubbling with curiosity.

Despite "sanitised" explanations, "don't tell him how we let go of the criminals at the airport", Svensson goes gaga over Indian women. "They're beautiful, aren't they?" he asks an unimpressed Gbote, cajol-



Ranjita plays Meena in Farabi.

ing him to "introduce me to some of them" or telling him "I hope I get to meet her again. She is gorgeous." Typically, Gbote has other things on his mind, women not among them, until he has to get back to "my wife, who is waiting by the door, who serves me hot food and massages my tired legs". Reality, of course, is far removed. The wife, played by Rama Pathak Shah, is forever nagging him for not buying a colour TV or "marrying the police force" when he fails to turn up for days.

Such light, ironic touches abound, particularly after the roly-poly mountaineer of a man Lala Hiralal (Amjad Khan) makes his entry. Lalaji, the

millionaire contractor at whose house the "perfect" murder takes place, moans: "why murder at my house," ryming each word with the last, in a typical Punjabi Hindi accent.

Lalaji has to be helped by two men to get off his chair; pops laddus (sweets) in his mouth when Gbote questions him and cools his overworked brain by pouring buckets of water over his head.

The city's climate has been linked to resolving the case by the dramatic onset of the monsoon, a time when all "Bombayites rejoice by dancing in the rain," as Gbote tells Svensson.

Down but not out, Gbote goes to the seedy side of the town after a "dangerous criminal" kidnaps Svensson, tickling him to death. The rescue operation for Svensson that runs at breakneck speed, must be seen to be enjoyed.

In Asia, as in the Gulf, one has to get used to the "unburied pace of life." This, certainly requires abundant patience for Svensson, used to speed, especially when the finger-print expert takes his time identifying crucial prints on a suspected murder weapon or when a suspect blackmails Gbote.

Naseeruddin Shah delights with his polished, brilliant performance as Inspector Gbote, forever bungling, fumbling and stumbling. But Amjad Khan as Lalaji dominates — not only by his weighty presence but also by his tongue-in-cheek roguish portrayal of the crafty, cursing millionaire.

*The Perfect Murder* starts off slowly, building gradually and then running at breakneck speed as Gbote gets closer to the truth. The poor video print has a faulty soundtrack — in the first half dialogues are barely audible. Though the print improves in the second half, the sound doesn't. Perhaps, it is just one video print at fault. To best enjoy the film, one must see it on a big screen. Most details and the aura are lost on the small screen.



Naseeruddin Shah: brilliant



Amjad Khan: dominates

A light-hearted romantic comedy, peppered with mystery, about a playboy learning to "love" is *Farabi* (The Deceiver). Mithun Chakraborty plays Vicky, whose favourite pastime is "girls" and mouting the much abused line: "You are the best thing that has happened to me in a very long time; you are a breath of fresh air, your eyes are like ...," singing similarly worded slightly varying praises to suit every situation. Gullible girls fall for him by the dozens. At one point, he is caught red-handed and drives bare-bodied in his convertible sedan as a bevy of girls giggle hysterically.

After a slowdown with over a dozen parents representing as many communities of India, Vicky is packed off to action-packed Bombay, where he does a repeat of his playboy ploys, wooing, winning and ditching, that is until he meets this "shamefully persistent girl" called Meena (Ranjita). "I am in love with you," she tells Vicky. He stares blankly at her, shrugs his shoulders and says: "So, what?" He falls in and out of love a hundred times a day, writhes in pain each time he sees anything in skirts.

Vicky also gets into such scrapes as making a date with three girls at the same time, and then having to hide them in a closet, bathroom or kitchen, and not necessarily in that order, and then Rita, a girl waiting in the wings, whisk him away to "the hideout" in the suburbs.

So, what happens to Meena? She threatens to kill herself. Vicky obliges by dumping her in the woods. Meena's ghost also sings (not a ghoulish attribute) and scares the wits out of Vicky.

To further complicate Vicky's affair, he has a rival. Not that he minds — he's rather grateful, but there is a not so interesting twist as the rivalry splatters blood.

If you are not looking for exceptional quality, then *Farabi*, though not the best film in the genre (not that there is any genre in Hindi films), is good to pass time on a lazy afternoon.

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# ARAB TIMES

## Thought for today

THE true art of memory is the art of attention — Samuel Johnson, English writer (1709-1784).

## Bangladesh floods bring uncertainty

By Farid Hossain

**NOAPARA**, Bangladesh, (AP): Pale and tired, Anwara Begum was frying grains of wheat while her two small sons hovered around the little makeshift stove at the flood relief centre.

"Mummy, we are hungry. Give us food," cried one of the naked boys.

Their father, 45-year-old Sanu Miah, stood by helplessly, tears welling in his eyes and running down his wrinkled cheeks.

"We have had very little to eat since floods destroyed my house," he said. "The children are in especially terrible condition."

Anwara had fashioned a primitive stove from an empty powdered milk can in the refugee centre for flood victims at the Syed Saiduddin High School. Her children, aged about six and eight, were so hungry that she hadn't taken time to grind her grains of wheat into flour.

Miah, clad in a torn sarong, was among 500 people who sought shelter at the school after monsoon-swollen rivers surged through villages and fields around Noapara, little more than a railway stop on the train line from Dhaka to Sylhet, the commercial centre of Dhaka's tea-growing district, 200 kilometres (125 miles) away.

**Stranded**

Official and unofficial estimates say about 10 million people — about 10 per cent of Bangladesh's population of 105 million — have been stranded or displaced this year by floods. Every year, Bangladesh's landscape is shredded by hundreds of rivers that surge over their banks when the monsoon rains come. In the past week at least 39 people have died, about half of them in the Sylhet area. Last year, floods were worse — 1,200 people died throughout Bangladesh.

In Noapara, about 150 kilometres (95 miles) northeast of Dhaka, the Syed Saiduddin School has suspended classes to offer shelter to people whose homes were washed away or damaged by the floods. A few blocks away, the

railroad bridge was swept away on Sunday, making Noapara the last stop for travellers from Dhaka trying to reach Sylhet, a few kilometres (miles) away.

Roads throughout Sylhet and the surrounding districts of Sunamganj and Moulvibazar in the far northeastern corner of Bangladesh were also washed out or still under water.

**Hires**

Miah, who owns no land and hires himself out as an unskilled labourer from day to day, doesn't know what he will do next. He hasn't decided whether to try to rebuild his house in Rasulpur village, 11 kilometres (7 miles) east of Noapara, or to seek a new life elsewhere.

Hesaid the flash floods arrived with a loud bang and swirled waist-high through his mud-and-straw houses. Thousands of mud-and-straw houses disappeared in the flood, according to the refugees.

Miah's neighbour, 55-year-old Muzaffar Ali, has decided to return home and try to make a new life for himself, his frail, 40-year-old wife and their three sons and two daughters.

But he asked, a vacant look on his face: "What shall I eat and what shall I gather for my children?"

"I have no land to till, even."

**Rise**

Still, the people around Noapara appear to have been luckier than their countrymen in lower-lying areas. Rivers continue to rise in flatter areas of the interior of the Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.

Press reports in Dhaka say at least 800,000 people have been stranded by flooding in the Sunamganj district alone.

The floods, coupled with communication and transportation links that are erratic even in dry weather, hamper relief efforts.

In Noapara, some private citizens and organisations have tried to provide relief, according to Mohammad Ali, a shopkeeper at the train station. No local government officials could be located for comment on the situation when a reporter from Dhaka visited Noapara.

## Brazil's conservatives advance

## Leading political party stumbles

By Peter Muello

**RIO DE JANEIRO**, Brazil, (AP): The political party that symbolized opposition to military rule for nearly 20 years and dominated Brazil's new civilian government since 1985 is in trouble.

Ideological squabbles and leadership desertions have hit the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, which once hailed itself as "the largest party in the Western Hemisphere."

The result is a shift to the right in the administration of President Jose Sarney, which governs this nation of 143 million.

In 1986, in the freest elections in Brazil in more than two decades, the Democratic Movement captured more than three-fifths of Brazil's two-house, 559-member congress. The congress is now doubling as a constitutional convention to rewrite the country's military-dictated charter. In the 1986 balloting, the party also won 22 of 23 state governments.

The party is ideologically centrist and includes members from the left and right.

**Quit**

But in June, prominent dissidents quit the movement and founded the left-of-centre Brazilian Social Democracy Party. Other rebels have defied the movement's leadership and formed a so-called "big centre" conservative group, allying with congressional supporters of the former military government.

The new constitution in the final stage of voting is taking on a conservative tone, despite earlier Democratic Movement promises of liberal "new republic."

"The party is out of tune with the streets, with the people," Sen Fernando Henrique Cardoso, formerly a movement leader but now a member of the New Social Democracy Group, said in an interview. "Administrative and electoral interests and economic

connections undermined it," he said.

However, the Democratic Movement is still Brazil's largest party, with 229 of 487 seats in the House of Representatives and 39 of 72 Senate seats. But continuing desertions diminish its supremacy.

**Victim**

The party seems to be a victim of its own success.

The Democratic Movement is an ocean liner, and there's a mutiny on board," admitted Rep. Ulysses Guimaraes, the party's president and speaker of Brazil's house, at a recent party meeting.

The Democratic Movement began in 1966 as the only legal opposition allowed by the military. Its influence was small, but the party became a symbol of resistance to the repressive government.

In 1984, the party drew millions of people into the streets with a campaign for direct presidential elections. The campaign failed, but the generals agreed to accept a moderate civilian candidate from the party, Tancredo Neves, to run in an electoral college election.

Neves won but died before taking office. Vice-President Sarney, a former leader of the military government party who had been imposed on the ticket by the armed forces, became president.

**Freeze**

Sarney, technically a member of the Democratic Movement but not a true believer, was forced to share power with party leaders. Guimaraes became virtually a prime minister and was consulted by politicians on all major decisions — often before Sarney.

In 1986, the government declared a 10-month price freeze to halt triple-digit inflation, and the Democratic Movement reaped the benefits of the plan's initial popularity. In elections that year, the party won in a landslide.

The party is out of tune with the streets, with the people," Sen Fernando Henrique Cardoso, formerly a movement leader but now a member of the New Social Democracy Group, said in an interview. "Administrative and electoral interests and economic

## Lebanon entering sensitive and dangerous summer

By E.A. Wayne

**WASHINGTON:** Lebanon is entering a particularly sensitive and dangerous political summer.

"Paranoia is running rampant about imagined deals to divide up Lebanon's political pie and choose the next president ... This is a fevered atmosphere," says a United States specialist on Lebanon.

A new president is to be elected by Lebanon's parliament before the end of summer. But tensions in the civil-war-torn country are reaching a new crescendo within and between the major factions as they manoeuvre for position.

People are nervous. They are very worried about what the US, Syria, Iran, and Israel are doing," says a senior Lebanese official. "The next two months will be critical."

"The key is to make the republic endure," the official adds. "If there are no elections, no president elected, the country could completely disintegrate."

**Conflict**

"A lot of times we'd like to just fence it off, contain the problem, but it can't be done," says another US official.

The spillover from Lebanon pushes that country onto Washington's agenda. Iran's Lebanese allies, Hezbollah, continue to hold nine US hostages. Hezbollah uses its Lebanese bases to launch terrorist attacks and hijackings, often to promote Iranian revolutionary goals.

Palestinian armed groups operate out of the Lebanese chaos against Israel and other targets. Another spillover is burgeoning drug production and trafficking. The suffering among Lebanon's population continues to grow, with more than 125,000

side forces trying to influence the situation, and a weak central authority struggling to survive. The potential for further trouble this summer is very high, US and Lebanese sources say.

"There will be no president without Syrian acceptance and Christian blessing," says a well-placed Lebanese Christian. "That's why we need to get the two sides to talk ... The US can help by continuing to shuttle between Damascus and Beirut to help us find a common denominator (among presidential candidates)."

Why should the US stick even one little finger into all of this?

"If Lebanon goes ballistic, it spills out into the rest of the region potential flash point between Syria and Israel (and) a base for Iran to strike out (through its clients)."

**Killed**

"A lot of times we'd like to just fence it off, contain the problem, but it can't be done," says another US official.

The Israeli were sending a clear message to Syria and others that will not tolerate cross-border guerrilla raids into Israel, US officials say. In the first of those incursions in April, however, Israeli troops came very close to some of the almost 40,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon, sending off alarms in Washington. US encourages dialogue.

For all these reasons, the US continues to try to play a constructive role in a situation which one US diplomat likens to "a jar full of tarantulas."

Since late last summer, the US has been encouraging dialogue on constitutional reform and reconciliation between Syria and the Muslim communities on the one hand and the Christian community on the other. In early May, the US presented both sides with a reworked version of their ideas and is waiting for responses.

The pre-election atmosphere may not be conducive to further progress on constitutional reform, say Lebanese officials. But US mediation has helped to build a consensus on the type of reform that will give the Sunni and Shiite communities in Lebanon relatively more political power and the Maronite Christians less, says Talcott Seelye, former US Ambassador to Georgetown University.

US officials strenuously deny any meddling of that type. "There is none and there will be no US candidate," says a well-placed official. "There are no US political deals or quick fixes," says another, nor is there anything approaching the kind of specificity these rumours suggest about US-Syrian talks. They do say, however, that the US is willing to offer its good offices as long as wanted.

**Unwilling**

There's not much the US can offer ... Lebanon aside from its diplomacy, says Ambassador Seelye. The US has a broad "community of interests" with Syria in creating a stable balance in Lebanon, he says. And there is a general desire among the Lebanese people for peace. The problem is to translate these into

a situation in which Syria is willing to disengage from Lebanon and the Lebanese can speak with themselves and Syria — when the US has few carrots or sticks to offer.

US and Lebanese-Christian observers suspect Syria still wants to be the kingmaker in Lebanon and is unwilling to let the Lebanese side sit down alone to try to work out a solution, unless it can get something else it needs.

Syria is in desperate need of economic aid. Syrian hesitancy to break with Iran and to move forcefully against Hezbollah is directly related to the several billion dollars in oil and cash Iran has given Syria, say US and Lebanese sources.

But US economic aid for Syria is politically impossible, given Syria's hard line on Israel. The US also can not offer the return by Israel of the Golan Heights, which Syria desires as a reward for co-operation. Nor can the US offer the prospect of an end to Israeli incursions into southern Lebanon, which Syria also wants until the Lebanese government is in a position to restore order there.

Neither is the US going to use guns or money to buy influence or hostages inside Lebanon, say US officials, as Iran is doing with Hezbollah.

"A superpower in these circumstances is much weaker," a US official says. "The US has to remain vigilant for some change and try to move when it happens." The Christian Science Monitor News Service.

## Polish workers long for better life

By John Daniszewski

**WARSAW**, (AP): At Workers Hotel No. 6 near the Ursus tractor plant on the outskirts of Warsaw, men mill in the lobby or sprawl lazily on coaches in their small rooms watching television.

Girlfriends may visit until 10 pm and there is one movie theatre in the district, but for the most part there is little for the men to do — especially on a salary of about \$100 a month.

"You have to be very strong psychologically to avoid drinking," said 20-year-old Mariusz Szulecki. "For some, it's the main recreation."

The tedium, low pay and lack of a future for the workers is a tinder box faced by communist authorities who have created a workers' state that these men believe has forgotten the worker.

Thousands of Ursus workers live in hotels or small privately rented rooms because of the shortage of apartments in Poland.

At Workers Hotel No. 6, five men cram into a two-room suite, sharing a small kitchen and bathroom. The building is modern and clean, but the conditions are more suited for a college dormitory than for normal adult living.

**Unrest**

During a wave of labour unrest in Poland between April 25 and May 10, activists of the banned Solidarity Trade Union said they were surprised by the militancy of younger workers who rallied to the strike actions.

Zbigniew Bujak, the dismissed Ursus worker who led national underground of the banned Solidarity Union during the martial-law years in Poland of 1981-83, describes the life of the young workers:

"First of all, they are not paid enough to make a living. They can't afford even a bicycle ... they would have to pay the entire month's salary to buy a normal, good bicycle. They can't even dream about buying a motorcycle, unless they get some big money from their parents in the countryside."

"They can't see any chance of getting an apartment. They mainly drink. When I ask them, 'well, how long are you going to keep getting drunk?' What else can we do? What can you suggest? We have no chances."

Workers are demoralized by inefficiency in the factory and embarrassed by the shoddiness of the goods they are told to produce, he said.

**Change**

"They feel that if we are supposed to be making changes, then we should change everything. Only then can they see the chance for them to mean something in the country."

The assessment is shared to some extent by Alfred Miodowicz, member of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party politburo and the leader of the officially recognised All-Poland Trade Union Alliance.

"We, unfortunately, are losing these youths. In particular the authorities have lost their confidence. It is a dramatic problem," he said in a recently published interview in a Polish weekly, *Przeglad Tygodniowy*.

"A big group is growing of impatient people ... they want

to act. They are full of determination ... one has to create a chance for them."

Official trade unions launched after the banning of Solidarity have tried to provide an outlet for the frustration. Though still divided by Solidarity activists as subservient to the authorities, the unions in recent months have spoken out for higher wages and better housing.

**Membership**

Membership in official unions nationwide is about 7 million, compared to Solidarity's 10 million in 1981.

In an evening's conversation, four Ursus workers who are active in unofficial organising activists at the plant spoke bluntly about their frustrations: Poor pay, lack of housing, lack of efficiency in the plant, a feeling that they have no future in Poland.

"Thinking about marriage, about families, is out of the question because there are no apartments and the material situation," said Henryk Tachasuk, 26. "The wages provide a vegetation existence for one person, and it spoils life for me and my girl."

He said that if he was to get married, they would have to continue to live separately because he could not afford an affordable apartment. "To get married just to be married makes no sense, so we are all bachelors."

The workers said they have trouble earning enough for a stereo or television. The tiny Polish Fiat 126 — supposed to be the car for the common man when the government started producing it in the 1970s — is now for them the "utmost dream."

**Organisation**

At the plant, "there is no organisation at all," said 28-year-old Marek Jarosinski. He said his department was idled in the first two weeks of the month by lack of materials. "In the second half they will bring them, and we will have to make it up by

## TODAY IN HISTORY

- 1528 — England experiences its first serious outbreak of the plague.
- 1700 — Truce is signed in war between Russia and Turkey.
- 1776 — American Declaration of Independence is passed by Congress.
- 1779 — French force takes Grenada in West Indies.
- 1798 — Napoleon Bonaparte occupies Alexandria, Egypt.
- 1824 — Turkey captures island of Isparta in war with Greeks.
- 1837 — Britain and Russia reach agreement on Afghanistan, Korea.
- 1910 — Russia and Japan sign agreement on Manchuria and Korea.
- 1946 — Republic of Philippines is founded after 47 years of US rule.
- 1957 — V

By Judy Byrne

IN her floppy hat and ankle socks, she looks anything but a storybook Princess.

But Princess Anne — once dubbed the Princess Sourpuss is now the Princess Caring.

And she has done it by being seen less in tiaras and expensive ballgowns and more by wearing cotton headscarves and showing genuine concern.

For Princess Anne — Her Royal Highness, the Princess Royal — has now become a princess the Royal Family couldn't be prouder of.

And she did it her way.

As a child, she was a pretty, quicksilver blonde who traipsed everywhere after her brother, Prince Charles, copying his every move.

Then, after their mother's coronation they used to play coronations themselves with an old tablecloth. He was king, she was queen. But gradually, she

began to understand that, although he would really be king one day, she would never be queen. She would have to find something else to do with her life.

At first she coped with her position by enjoying her freedom to be as royal as she could be.

She wore jeans in public in the days when Princesses were supposed not to. She swore audibly at horses and photographers, married a commoner and encouraged him to refuse the title which would have uprooted her children from plain Master and Miss.

But Princess Anne's problems have not stemmed solely from her position in her family.

In the days when the queen was heard to say of her difficult teenage daughter "Can't someone do something with that girl? I can't," she must have mentally added at times: There's too much of her father

in her by half."

For there has always been a close bond between the often-crusty Prince Philip and the then-abrasive, young Princess.

If Prince Philip was not the most popular member of the royal family then, Princess Anne was probably the least loved.

She insists that she has not changed. It is the attitude of the media to her that has altered. "I never was a fairytale Princess and never will be," she says.

People close to her say she is genuinely not bothered about how others see her. Perhaps a touch of her father's arrogance, plus her palace upbringing has seen to that.

She has said: "I'm not particularly bothered about my image, as long as the Fund sees me as of some use to them. And that applies to everything else I get involved in."

The Fund is, of course, the Save The Children Fund for which she has worked passionately, selflessly and intelligently. Her dedication to its needs has done more to rehabilitate her reputation with the public than anything else.

#### Transformation

But the transformation did not start there. It began when a mutual love of riding and horses drew her towards her future husband, Captain Mark Phillips.

Now marriage and motherhood have mellowed the Princess.

In public, her quick wit and need-sharp intelligence can appear to leave him six paces behind. In private, friends say she leans on his strength. They have weathered gossip and rumours about their relationship and come through stronger than before.

But if the Princess does not care about her image, she has reached breaking point over other reports. She was said to be furious when she was rumoured to be pregnant (she was not), having an affair with actor Anthony Andrews (she was not) and called Prince Charles "a wimp" and Princess Diana "a brainless woman" (she did not).

And, at a banquet hosted by

the board of directors of the Press Association she proved that royalty can answer back.

"This summer" she said "I suffered severe aggravation from the amount of unadulterated trivia, rubbish and gratuitous troublemaking that appeared in the so-called media in response to a perfectly normal family occasion."

The occasion was the wedding of her brother, Prince Andrew.

In the past however she has been glad of her brothers' romances — for they have deflected the limelight away from her.

Princess Diana and Fergie have become the media's number one targets.

Away from the firing line, Princess Anne was able to get on with rearranging her life to herself, and herself along with it.

"It takes people a long time to find their style and it's taken me longer than most," she said in a television interview.

If the underprivileged of the underdeveloped countries of Africa have reason to be

grateful to her, she owes them, too. For in her work there she has found what she is not just good but brilliant.

In the 18 years she has been president of Save The Children Fund she has become a recognised world authority on the problems of poverty. When she speaks about aid, people listen.

And she never hesitates to speak her mind about hungling bureaucracy, muddle-headedness and greed. Yet she can also display an unexpected flair for avoiding political controversy.

In the past no-one would have suspected she had such a talent for walking on eggshells. But her intelligence and concern have honed her ability of getting what she wants for others.

She is amazingly hard-working. She does between 500 and 600 public engagements a year. Only the Queen herself does more. And the Queen does not have a living to earn. Mr and Mrs Mark Phillips do.

The Princess Royal is given a Civil List allowance. But it is not an income. Instead it is to cover the expenses of carrying

out her work for what the Queen calls The Firm and paying the staff she needs to help her.

Her income comes from her farm and the riding business her husband runs — with help from Anne when she has the time. Her heavy workload is not only a generous gift of time but costs them real money, too.

The Princess was barely out of her teens when she became President of the Fund. Its annual income was then just £4,000,000. Now it is nearly £50,000,000. And much of the credit belongs to the Princess who has refused to be just a figurehead.

#### Work

The Princess's work for the Fund and for sporting bodies did not win her instant recognition from the public however. Her poor image was undoubtedly partly due to a habitat her late uncle Dickie Mountbatten identified.

Mountbatten, a shrewd judge of character, said her trouble was that she "refused to let people see all of her."

From a distance, what could be seen was the short fuse that was quick to tell photographers to "hurry up," and froze reporters with an unsmiling "no comment."

Agreeing to allow the close-up scrutiny of the television camera was a good move. On chat shows — with appearance money paid straight to charity — her sharpness and humour were able to shine. People began to like her.

But it was her sheer willingness for work that aided respect to the growing affection. Suddenly the press became interested in her ... and the gossip over her marriage began.

In 1982, the Princess set out to visit eight African countries amid persistent rumours that there were problems in her marriage. The size of the press corps reflected not media interest in African famine, but hopes of developments on the marriage front.

They had half-expecting a London divorce announcement while the Princess was

far away or a reunion in the sun. Disappointed, they began to write about the tour.

The Princess's 13-hour days,

her long, hot, dusty journeys over rough roads, the lack of water and sanitation and anything approaching home comforts, began to earn her genuine admiration. It was the start of a turning tide.

As the Princess once advised her mother-in-law: "Don't take on anything you're not genuinely interested in."

It is advice she has obviously followed herself. She has also stubbornly refused to pretend to be someone she is not. And in the end it has paid off. She has become royal superstar ... and she has done it her way.

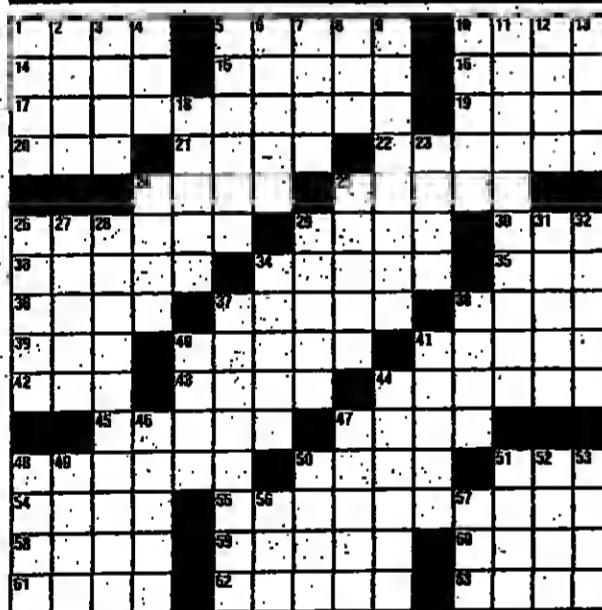


Princess Anne — HRH the Princess Royal — has become a princess the Royal Family could not be prouder of.



The Princess once advised her mother-in-law: "Don't take on anything you're not genuinely interested in. It is the advice she has obviously followed herself."

#### TODAY'S CROSSWORD



#### ACROSS

1 Secular  
5 Linen closet  
Item

10 Ski lift

14 Belge

15 River plied by

boatman of

song

16 Argyles, a.g.

17 Maggie

19 Infamous

alliance

20 Biddy

21 Actor-director

Alan

22 Discipline

24 "The — of

Spring"

Stravinsky

25 Refuge

26 River between

Texas and

Louisiana

29 Comedienne

Martha

30 Wildebeest

33 Overhead

34 China's

neighbor

35 Japanese colt

36 School book

37 Painter Winslow

38 Fraulain's song

39 Columnist

Buchwald

40 Folkways

41 The time being

42 Unspecified

degree

43 Hawaiian thrush

44 Gold —

45 Eroded

47 Utah's illy

Beliefs

50 Eskimo

settlement

51 Hubbub

54 Meander

55 Place for a

Devil to cool his heels

58 Italian bell town

59 Practical  
Cosmetic ingredient

61 Optimum

62 Consumer advocate

63 "Show Boat" compose

DOWN

1 Peace Nobelist Walesa

2 Year

3 Neighbor of Turkey

4 Severed

5 Willow

6 Multitude

7 Island in a palindrome

8 Self-interest

9 Filler of the general coffers

10 MacDuff's title

11 Mika Tyson's milieu

12 Tarnie of e-sale

13 Hebrew letter

18 Contaminant

23 Eye part

24 Breach

25 Leverets

26 Spirit of evil

27 Wida awaka

28 Take extreme measures with junior

29 A Montaguza

31 Family member

32 Subordinate to

34 Moslem scriptures

37 Like cracker barrel philosophy

38 Trademark for short

#### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ 10 6 3  
♥ K 6  
♦ K 5 3  
♦ A K 10 9 7

**WEST** EAST  
♦ K 9 8 ♦ J 7 5 4 2  
♥ 7 2 ♦ 9 4 3  
♦ A Q J 10 9 8 4 ♦ 7  
♦ 3 ♦ Q 6 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♦ A Q  
♥ A Q J 10 8 5  
♦ 6 2  
♦ J 8 4

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 4 ♦ Dbl Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Ace of ♠

rubber at four hearts than defend. West led the ace of diamonds and continued with the queen. Declarer covered with dummy's king, East ruffed and shifted to a spade. Declarer tried the finesse — in vain. Later, he still had to concede a club trick for down one.

Declarer had no one but himself to blame for his defeat. Trick two was not the time to follow the old saw: "Cover an honor with an honor." For his four-level preempt, West surely held at least a seven-card suit, so East could not have more than one diamond. Covering with the king of diamonds was a case of double jeopardy — not only was his majesty going to be ruffed away, but the danger hand would gain the lead by trumping.

Watch what happens if declarer plays a low diamond from dummy instead. If East ruffs to gain the lead for a spade shift, declarer simply rises with the ace, draws trumps and then discards his queen of spades on the king of diamonds.

## SCREEN

By Ivor Davis

SEAN CONNERY was driving to Paramount Studios the other day when an elegant attractive woman in a sports car drew up alongside him. Turning toward the handsome actor she gave him a devastating smile — and the finger!

Connery chuckles at the memory. "It was because I did that Barbara Walters TV show. I didn't realise it would have such an impact," he says, referring to his interview on The Barbara Walters Specials, which aired last December.

After 25 years as a star the iconoclastic Scot has never moderated his opinions to suit Hollywood fashion, and he is not about to start. So when Walters asked him about a comment he had once made, which implied that striking a woman was not the worst thing you could do to her, he did not try to worm his way out of it as a more politic man might have done. He simply went on to explain what he meant.

"I was trying to say that demoralising or psychologically destroying a woman is more damaging than an open-handed smack. Of course, you wouldn't want to hit her like you would a man," he says.

What Hollywood has perhaps never understood about the 58-year-old actor is that he is a simple man. The first James Bond may be a mammoth star, but may live in splendour on the Costa del Sol in Spain and in the Bahamas, but deep down he is still the milkman, son of a truck driver and a cleaning lady from a grubby section of Edinburgh, Scotland.

It has not always made for an easy life or career. Now, however, with an Academy Award for best-supporting actor behind him for "The Untouchables" and more film offers than he can handle, it seems that Connery has finally come to terms with Hollywood, and vice versa.

Connery stars in his first post-Oscar film, *The Presidio*, a thriller/detective yarn set on the San Francisco military base of the title, in which he plays Lt Col Alan Caldwell, a spit-and-polish career officer and father of Donna (Meg Ryan). Problems begin when Jay Austin (Mark Harmon), a San Francisco police inspector and former Presidio military policeman who once served under Caldwell, clashes with the lieutenant colonel over an investigation into a murder. To further complicate matters Austin falls for Donna.

"I liked the idea of showing a human side of the American

## Connery: the post-Oscar period



Povost marshal Lt Col Caldwell (Sean Connery, right) and police inspector Jay Austin (Mark Harmon) together investigate a ruthless murder in *The Presidio*.

soldier that has got lost since the Vietnam War," says Connery. "There is something pure about the military. And I also liked the idea of examining the relationship between father and daughter that takes place when there is a boyfriend whom they're familiar with. It is always a father's dilemma, I'm fortunate to have sons; I know what they must be going through with their own daughters. In Scotland there is a saying: 'Sons take their trouble to somebody else's door ... daughters bring it to your door.'

Connery is in Spain playing another father, Dr Henry Jones, sire to one Indiana in the George Lucas/Steven Spielberg production of *Indiana Jones III*. He looks tanned and relaxed and sports a short beard, which is almost com-

pletely grey. It may be the influence of the mellow charms of his adopted Spanish homeland, but he seems to want to put his combative past behind him.

"I've been in litigation for so many years," he says, referring to his lawsuits against movie studios. "I decided to settle or oblige them to settle if I could in '87. In fact, it took until January '88."

Over the years Connery has been infuriated by what he calls "Hollywood's Chinese bookkeeping" — not paying him his share when a picture earns a profit. As a result, he has sued virtually every company for which he has made a film.

"I like to take risks," he says, "and my biggest risk is that I always believe what people tell me. Without sounding too cynical, it has certainly cost me."

If Hollywood meant to signify the burying of the hatchet by awarding Connery the Oscar, there was never any question that he would accept.

"I had heard many conflicting stories about people getting it and never working again," he says. "I don't think that's going to happen because I have an abundance of choices. I think in my case it was more a response to a body of work than to a particular film."

There was a time, when Connery was mired in the lucrative, gilded trap of the "Bond" movies, that an Academy Award must have seemed a remote prospect.

"It nearly killed me, as an actor," he says. "I look back on it more fondly, but I had to get out. The one thing no one can give you back is your life or more time. If you give too much

of it away it's like the tail wagging the dog and I like to wag my own tail."

It is the reason he has never, until the Oscar campaign earlier this year, had a personal publicist or anyone handling his finances. And he always chose his own roles.

"It works out about 50 per cent of the time," he says. "One's goal is always the same: to find material that is varied enough to be interesting and stimulating to myself and consequently fun for an audience."

His career as an actor has changed him since he decided not to become a professional soccer player in England and took up acting after landing a job in a road-company production of "South Pacific." Self-educated — he left school at 13

— Connery now lives a jet-set existence with his second wife Micheline Roquebrune, a French Moroccan he married in 1975. (Connery married Australian actress Diane Cilento in 1962.) He now converses with the best of them on a wide variety of subjects and has amassed a series of roles that will not be soon forgotten in such pictures as Alfred Hitchcock's *Marnie* (1964), *The Hill* (1965) and *The Man Who Would Be King* (1975) with friend Michael Caine — "I should have won (an Oscar) for that one," he says, "we all should have."

Connery has earned his pleasant life — working on scripts in the morning, playing golf in the afternoon ("If I had had the choice of winning the US Open or an Oscar I would have taken the Open") and reading at night fuelled by a good wine or an aged scotch.

There are still things Connery wishes to conquer, including directing. "I've directed a (British) documentary and I've done it in the theatre," he says. "I would like to direct a film but only with actors I'm confident I would get along with — guys such as Michael Caine and Donald Sutherland."

Connery wouldn't mind of someone offered him another romantic lead. "It would depend on the script, but it would be nice, I must admit," he says. "I'm getting on, of course."

That may be, but the essential ingredients that make this man's man attractive to women, however much he ages, are still there.

"I had a mass of black curly hair when I started, but I think it is essential to retain a sense of idealism with a bit of pragmatism and most important, a lot of enthusiasm. It has been hard work, but I've enjoyed the combination of it all."

products of the scientific mind which were defeated by a combination of human ingenuity, courage and wit.

Initially the series reached only 50th in the US ratings but promotional tours by the stars, the evolution of Ilya as a sex symbol and teen idol and the perfection of the blend of humour and action combined to raise it to 13th. "The chemistry, the discipline and the fact that it was pure escapism made for its success," said David McCallum. Above all, however, it had style and that ensured its success then and its hold on its followers since.

It was eventually killed off by the insistence of the NBC network on injecting more humour and turning it into a send-up rather than the finely balanced comedy-thriller it had previously been, and by competition from a plethora of imitation spy series which saturated the market. After 1968 it was banished from TV screens, unavailable even in reruns. But its memory was kept alive and in 1983 Robert Vaughn and David McCallum were reunited in a nostalgic TV movie "The Return Of The Man From U.N.C.L.E." which is now out on video (Channel 5, £9.99). Patrick Macnee replaced the now deceased Leo G. Carroll as the head of U.N.C.L.E.

Eventually the original television series resurfaced in America and selected episodes have recently been shown in ITV regions. The renewal of interest in the series has also prompted a book. All you ever wanted to know about it and a good deal more is to be found in Jon Heitland's exhaustive compendium "The Man From U.N.C.L.E. to be beatificus. But I have before me as I write a dog-eared identity card, testifying to my enrolment in the U.N.C.L.E. organisation, to serve in Section 4 — Intelligence and Communications. If it were not for the Official Secrets Act, what stories I could tell; in particular the singular case of the THRUSH agent who succeeded in becoming Prime Minister of Great Britain. But that is a story for which the world is not yet prepared. It must wait until I retire to Tasmania to write my memoirs."

ARAB TIMES, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1988

## ARAB TIMES MONTHLY

## BINGO

## COMPETITION NO. 65

## PRIZES

First Full House: KD 100

Second Full House: KD 60

Third Full House: KD 40

Top Line: KD 25

Four Corners: KD 25

Hurry! make sure you get your Arab Times

- Solve the clue underneath the entry card (below) and enter the number that you think is the answer in the shaded square on the left-hand side of the card. This square must be completed.

- Now select 14 numbers between 1 and 90 inclusive and enter these in the remaining open squares. You should now have 15 DIFFERENT numbers on your card. Please write them clearly, in ballpoint or ink.

- Fill in your name and address in the

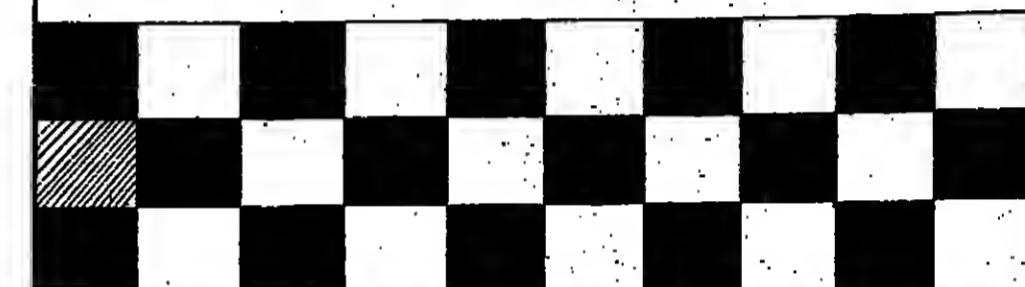
appropriate lines on the form, in block letters.

4. Make an exact copy of your 15 numbers on the copy card provided underneath, and keep it so that you can check off your numbers as they appear in the ARAB TIMES every day.

5. Register your Free Bingo entry by sending it to the ARAB TIMES. Read details below carefully.

6. Watch out for YOUR numbers each morning in the ARAB TIMES.

## FREE BINGO No. 65 ENTRY



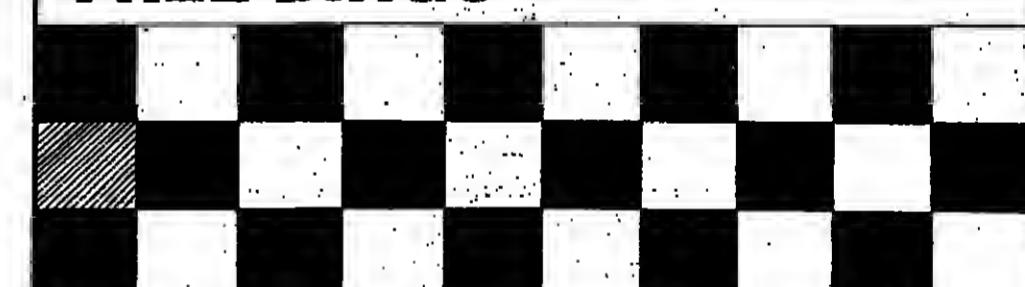
ANSWER THIS CLUE IN THE SHADeD SQUARE:  
SPINKS KO'd in round...

NAME (Mr./Mrs./Miss) .....

ADDRESS.....

IS YOUR NAME ON THE BACK OF THE ENVELOPE?

## FREE BINGO No. 65 COPY



## How to claim

- There is no entry fee, but all entries must be on separate ARAB TIMES forms and only entries from one competitor may be enclosed in the same envelope.

- The number of each day's list will be read from left to right with the left hand number being the first of the day. The order then continues to the right. Claimants with one number will have preference over claimants with two or more numbers.

- All the claimants' entries will be opened at 1 pm on the day claims are made and depending upon the correct clue and all numbers checked being correct, the last number checked off by the claimant will be the criteria for awarding the prizes according to the priority of the number published on that day from left to the right.

- If there is a tie, the winning name will be drawn from a hat.

- The decision of the judges is final and no correspondence can be entered into. Employees of the Arab Times and Al-Seyassah Organisation and their families are not eligible to enter.

- No responsibility can be accepted for delayed or missing entries, or altered or mutilated entries although the date franked on envelopes will be accepted so long as it is prior to the competition starting date. Envelopes without names, initials on the back, initials in front, and those received after the closing time detailed on this form will be disqualified.

- No numbers at any time will be told over the telephone.

- Claims must be on the same day's numbers. Claims with previous day's numbers will not be entertained.

Is the initial of your surname in the front of the envelope?

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME  
ON THE BACK OF THE  
ENVELOPE AND INITIAL OF  
YOUR SURNAME ON THE LEFT  
HAND TOP CORNER IN FRONT.

This is essential for the speedy check-  
ing of claims. Entries received without  
names and initials as mentioned  
above will be disqualified.

When you have completed your entry

card and copy card and filled in your  
name and address, send in your  
entries by post, addressed to:

Bingo,  
Arab Times,  
P.O. Box 2270,  
13023 Safat Kuwait.

A surer alternative is to deliver by  
hand to the Arab Times, Al-Seyassah  
Building, Airport Road, Shuwaikh.



Two archetypal Sixties figures battling against crime: Ilya Kuryakin (David McCallum) and Napoleon Solo (Robert Vaughn).

# AMERICAN

*Independence Day*

AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

The presidential election of 1988 promises to be one of the most significant in the 20th century. For the first time since 1968, an incumbent president will not be on the ballot. And many experts think the United States is at a crucial point in its political history. Will the Republican Party retain its dominance of presidential politics and

By Michael Barone  
and Grant Ujifusa

AMERICANS approach the 1988 election knowing that it will change their politics and to some extent their national life — but no one is sure just how. There is more than the usual uncertainty, more than the usual inability to know who will win each party nomination and which party's nomination will turn out to be worth winning. That uncertainty was one of the things that made the 1960 election (Richard Nixon vs. John Kennedy) so thrilling that it inspired the highest voter turnout of the 20th century.

But Americans follow a presidential election not just for the reasons they watch a football game. They know that the results of the elections will make a difference in people's lives. The difficulty with the 1988 election is that they cannot be sure of what those differences will be. In 1959 and 1960 Americans had a fairly clear idea of what the domestic policies of a Democratic and a Republican administration would be; they knew enough about the parties' foreign policies to know that they would be more similar than different; they knew that both were exceedingly cautious about interfering with cultural mores. Americans in 1960 were unhappy with the facts around them: the economy was in its third year of recession; American power in the world seemed to be slipping. But voters felt confident that there was a formula for governing. If the out-party candidate was promising to "get the country moving again," and the in-party candidate was saying he'd do that better, both did so knowing that most Americans were pretty sure that they knew what that could be.

Americans approach the 1988 election in just the opposite frame of mind. They have been reasonably pleased with the facts around them. But they have no confidence that anyone has a formula for governing. Satisfaction with the government, political and other institutions has been on the rise in the 1980s, even before the economic recovery began in 1983; the dips in confidence have not produced the kind of dissatisfaction seen in the 1970s. Yet Americans feel distinctly uneasy about the future, not because they are sure it will be dreadful, but because they're not quite certain what it will be like.

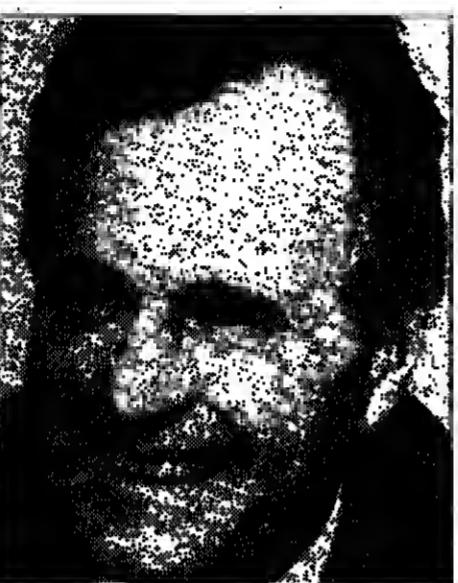
#### A Guarded Satisfaction

No one has a macroeconomic theory that explains what has happened to the US economy over the last dozen years — much less one that anyone is comfortable relying on to prescribe policy for the future. With low inflation, huge job growth and negligible unemployment of heads of household, the American economy in 1987 could be labelled a success. But

## The ultimate rulers



Reagan: incumbent



Bush and Dukakis (right): presidential hopefuls for 1988



proud about their country. They are bursting with pride about many of their states and local communities, and they have been giving higher job ratings to their politicians and their governments than they have since the years of Vietnam and Watergate.

#### A Vote for Continuity

In 1976 and 1980 Americans sought Presidents whom they perceived as lacking the defects of those who preceded: ordinary citizens rather than Washington insiders, honest ingénues rather than wily political manoeuvres. Hence the spectacle, which surely people

would be seen as making America more competitive in world markets. Implicit was a sense that the Republican policy of encouraging production through purely individual incentives was not enough to produce continuing and widespread economic growth, any more than the Democrats' policy of redistributing income through government action. If wages had been propped up too high and the quality of workmanship allowed to deteriorate too much in the 1970s to make American products competitive in a world market, then it was still not obvious that at least some of the most visible characteristics of the current market-driven economy were repairing the damage.

The primary model — and the threat — Americans are contemplating is the success of Japan and East Asia: success that depends heavily on unified national efforts to achieve common goals. By contrast, the models that caught Americans' eyes around 1960 came from Europe. American liberals cast longing eyes on Western Europe's generous welfare states and argued that the United States was backward for not having them. Liberals and conservatives alike worried that Europe was growing more rapidly than the United States (it was still making up ground lost in World War II). At that point Japan and East Asia did not present alternative models. Japan seemed to be going the way of Western Europe. The other countries of the East Asia rim seemed bereft of resources. Americans looked across the Atlantic, and decided that they needed more state involvement in the economy, more social-welfare protections, more money pumping into the hands of middle- and low-income citizens to stimulate consumer demand. The European, Keynesian, social democratic model seemed the wave of the future.

War fosters big government and cultural unity. Peace and prosperity foster less government and more cultural variety. The formula that Americans developed by 1960 was derived from their success in dealing with the economic collapse of the '30s and the total war of the '40s. That formula was predictably less successful in dealing with the economic boom since the early '70s. The old formula took cultural unity for granted; it was crafted for a nation of conformists. The new formula, toward which Americans are groping in the late 1980s, has a different requirement. It can afford to — must, since it can't be changed by fiat — accept cultural variety as a given. In the late 1980s, Americans seem to seek a return to a mood of national unity, a communitarian spirit, without threatening their cultural diversity.

If Americans yearn for a more cohesive spirit, they also are looking for a more vibrant economy. As 1988 began, the cry heard everywhere on the political spectrum was "competitiveness." Alarmed by the trade deficit, fearing of being stampeded into destructive protectionism, worried that the long economic recovery could not be sustained, politicians of both parties were trying to come up with lists of proposals

that would be seen as making America more competitive in world markets. Implicit was a sense that the Republican policy of encouraging production through purely individual incentives was not enough to produce continuing and widespread economic growth, any more than the Democrats' policy of redistributing income through government action. If wages had been propped up too high and the quality of workmanship allowed to deteriorate too much in the 1970s to make American products competitive in a world market, then it was still not obvious that at least some of the most visible characteristics of the current market-driven economy were repairing the damage.

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Quite the opposite today. As the best-seller lists show, Americans are fascinated with the Japanese success, and particularly the tendency of various groups and social strata of Japanese to work together: government planning with business, labour cooperating with management. Americans are looking across the Pacific, and deciding that they need somewhat less state involvement in the economy, no more social-welfare protections, greater savings and investment, and more cooperation and fewer adversary relationships.

What is interesting about the

(Continued on Page 20)

The ultimate rulers of American democracy are not a president and senators and congressmen and government officials, but the voters : Franklin Roosevelt

in the future will think odd, of the richest and most powerful country in the world electing as its President a peanut farmer, Jimmy Carter, and a movie actor, Ronald Reagan. In 1984 Americans, for the first time in 20 years, enthusiastically and ungrudgingly returned their President to office, and looked ahead for a successor who shared his strengths rather than one who lacked his weaknesses. In 1986 they cast another vote for continuity in governing, re-electing the third highest number of members of the House of Representatives in American history. They ousted the Republicans from control of the Senate but cast almost precisely the same number of votes for each party as they had when the same seats were up six years before. They also installed as state governors leaders who had proven in state and city government their competence at managing. In an

already pleased with the nation they have come to be.

The United States is also a nation that is rich, even while so

much of the political debate

consists of complaints about

the economy. But the fact is

that the US economy, which

seemed stalled in the 1970s, has

grown in the 1980s. By 1986, an

economy that floundered in

two recessions in 1978-82 was

producing a gross national

product (GNP) 18 percent

above the 1978 level. The

American economy generated

11 million more jobs over that

period, and fully 61 per cent of Americans over 15 were in the work force — higher than ever before. Since the end of the prosperous 1960s, GNP was up in real terms more than 50 per cent, and GNP per capita was up 35 per cent.

War fosters big government and cultural unity. Peace and prosperity foster less government and more cultural variety. The formula that Americans developed by 1960 was derived from their success in dealing with the economic collapse of the '30s and the total war of the '40s. That formula was predictably less successful in dealing with the economic boom since the early '70s. The old formula took cultural unity for granted; it was crafted for a nation of conformists. The new formula, toward which Americans are groping in the late 1980s, has a different requirement. It can afford to — must, since it can't be changed by fiat — accept cultural variety as a given. In the late 1980s, Americans seem to seek a return to a mood of national unity, a communitarian spirit, without threatening their cultural diversity.

If Americans yearn for a more cohesive spirit, they also are looking for a more vibrant economy.

As 1988 began, the cry heard everywhere on the political spectrum was "competitiveness."

Alarmed by the trade deficit, fearing of being stampeded into destructive

protectionism, worried that the

long economic recovery could

not be sustained, politicians of

both parties were trying to

come up with lists of proposals

marginally over the next few years.

"Most applicants want to go to America to work. They see it as a land of hope; they like the atmosphere, and for a lot of these people their dream in life from the time they're about 16 years old is to go to America and live."

"The type of applicant varies," explains Colwell. "It goes everywhere from the man who's working over here on a construction job to doctors."

Most of the applicants from Kuwait are Arab nationals though very few are Kuwaiti citizens. Those Kuwaitis who do apply usually do so because they have married an American citizen.

Someone wishing to emigrate to the US should first contact the embassy consular department, where they will be given written details of how to process their application.

#### Arabs

Five hundred and sixty two immigrant visas for the US were issued in Kuwait in 1987 fiscal year, according to American Consul William Colwell. Although an additional 152 applications were turned down, many of these were refused for administrative reasons, such as incorrect or incomplete paperwork, and the applicants can reapply when they have satisfied the requirements. Other problems such as the applicant having a criminal record, or failing to meet entry requirements in some other irreversible manner means that no immigration visa can ever be issued.

Although the number of applicants who applied to emigrate to the US has remained fairly constant over the last few years, Colwell expects the number to increase

#### Categories

Basically, immigrants are divided into two categories: those whose applications are not to be considered as part of a numerical quota, and those whose applications will be considered that way. The first category consists either of husband or wife of an American citizen and their children, or else parents of American citizens, previous residents who are returning after a period outside US, religious ministers, and "especially qualified and recommended employees and former employees of the United

(Continued on Page 20)



World War II refugees from Europe observe the Statue of Liberty as their ship approaches the United States.

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**AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY:  
AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT**

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1968

In the past 20 years Americans across the country have shown increasing interest in a variety of cultural events. Many big cities and university towns have built arts centers, and now hold annual arts festivals. Called "the greatest performing-arts combine in the world," the Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts in New York City, completed in 1969, houses the Metropolitan Opera Company, the New York Philharmonic, the Juilliard School of Music, a repertory theatre and a library-museum.

**Music**

Another major cultural complex is the John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. Overlooking the Potomac River, this marble-sheathed building houses three beautifully appointed theatres for opera, dance, drama and music. It is also the home of the American Film Institute, the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington Opera and the American National Theatre.

Music of all kinds is extremely popular in the

United States. More than \$1,000 million is spent annually on operas, musicals, concerts and popular music, and over \$100 million on classical records. Radio stations broadcast at least 15,000 hours of musical programmes weekly.

Operas, orchestral performances, chamber music and jazz concerts are often presented on television so that viewers in every part of the country can see closeup performances formerly available only to those who lived in large cities and could afford concert tickets.

Amateur musicians, playing folksongs, jazz and classical music, number in the millions.

There are 1,572 symphony orchestras in the United States — the city of Los Angeles alone supports 20. The New York Philharmonic and the great orchestras of Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Minnesota and Washington, D.C., are known throughout the world. Annual attendance at symphony concerts tops 22 million.

Summer music festivals feature leading orchestras,

## Growing interest in cultural events

soloists and opera companies. Two of the best known festivals are held at Tanglewood, Massachusetts, in the east, and at Aspen, Colorado, in the west. Free outdoor public concerts are held during summer months in many cities.

There are numerous professional schools of music and music departments in many universities. Outstanding performers developed by these schools include pianist Van Cliburn, Eugene Istomin and Grigory Shtern, and violinist Isaac Stern.

Veteran American composers who have made important contributions to serious music include Aaron Copland, Virgil Thomson, Roger Sessions, John Cage and Leonard Bernstein. Other important contemporary composers are Milton Babbitt, William Schuman, Gian-Carlo Menotti, Elliott Carter, Ulysses Kay, Gunther Schuller, David Del Tredici, Philip Glass and Steve Reich.

**Opera, musicals, dance**

There are 133 major opera companies in the United States. For more than 40 years the famous Metropolitan Opera Company in New York has broadcast a performance every Saturday afternoon during the opera season, bringing music of the highest quality to millions of American listeners and to a vast audience abroad. Amateur groups bring opera productions to people living in the smaller cities.

The modern American theatre has perfected an unusual art form the musical play. These "musicals" combine songs and dances in both traditional and modern styles with stories of dramatic interest. Examples include "Porgy and Bess," "Oklahoma!" "South Pacific," "My Fair Lady," "Hello, Dolly!" "Fiddler on the Roof" and "A Chorus Line."

Well-known composers and lyricists of musicals have included Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, George and Ira Gershwin, Cole Porter, Frank Loesser, Alan Jay Lerner, Frederick Loewe and Stephen Sondheim.

Audience response to

traditional ballet and modern dance concerts has increased enormously in the past 10 years. Now nearly every city has at least one school for teaching ballet to children. A number of professional ballet companies are well established — among them the New York City Ballet, the American Ballet Theatre, the Alvin Ailey Dance Company, the Joffrey Ballet, the Dance Theatre of Harlem and the San Francisco Ballet, Jerome Robbins, Martha Graham, Twyla Tharp, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham and Eliot Feld, are among the well-known choreographers of recent years.

Star dancers include Suzanne Farrell, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Judith Jamison, Fernando Bujones, Gelsey Kirkland and Allegra Kent. A number of excellent American ballets have been created, and classical French and Russian works continue to have great appeal. Nationwide television programmes help to make all forms of dance popular.

**Literature**

The Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to eight Americans: Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill, Pearl Buck, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, Saul Bellow and Isaac Bashevis Singer.

While the leading poets of midcentury — Robert Frost, William Carlos Williams, Marianne Moore and Robert Lowell — have died, a new generation has taken their place.

Among the most influential of these poets are John Ashbery, Allen Ginsburg, Galway Kinnell, W.S. Merwin, Gary Snyder, Adrienne Rich and James Merrill.

In recent years fiction writing, particularly short stories, has flourished in the hands of such contemporary masters as John Updike, Norman Mailer, Philip Roth, Eudora Welty and Bernard Malamud, as well as newly recognized writers, William Kennedy, Alice Walker and Raymond Carver.

About 47,000 new books are published each year. Low-cost books in paper covers make available some of the world's best literature to American

readers. Each day an average of nearly one million copies of all books, including textbooks, are sold. Publishers are finding more readers for serious works — biography, history, economics, philosophy, religion and science. More than 10 million Americans belong to book clubs and receive books regularly at reduced prices.

There are more than 32,000 libraries in the United States. Over one-third are free public libraries, which lend about 500 million books a year. Institutions of higher learning have nearly 5,000 libraries; Harvard University has the largest of these. In addition, there are at least 1,600 medical libraries and another 1,565 governmental libraries. A copy of every major book published in the United States goes to the government's library of Congress in Washington, D.C., which is the nation's largest.

**Art and sculpture**

Many Americans study art for the sake of creative expression, and there are several million amateur painters and sculptors; others are serious artists who make art their work. The nation has more than 500 art schools.

Some of the best known painters of recent years are Georgia O'Keeffe, Robert Rauschenberg, Jasper Johns, Willem de Kooning, Helen Frankenthaler, Frank Stella, Robert Motherwell, Andy Warhol and Andrew Wyeth, and a younger group headed by Julian Schnabel, David Salle and Robert Longo. Well-known sculptors include the late Alexander Calder and David Smith, Louise Nevelson, George Segal, Isamu Noguchi, Mark di Suvero, and Robert Irwin. In architecture the works of the late giants Buckminster Fuller, Edward Durrell Stone, Frank Lloyd Wright, Eero Saarinen, are widely known, but contemporary architects like I.M. Pei, Philip Johnson, Charles Moore, Kevin Roche, Michael Graves, Robert Venturi and Richard Meier continue to turn out innovative designs.

Nearly every city of any size has an art gallery or two and a museum. Notable art museums include the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Each year over 100 million persons visit the nation's 763 art, history and scientific museums.

Williamsburg, Virginia. Motion pictures remain a favorite form of entertainment despite the popularity of television. There are some 16,000 indoor motion picture screens (with as many as 12 screens clustered in one theatre) and about 2,800 outdoor "drive-ins" where patrons sit in their own automobiles to watch domestic and foreign films.

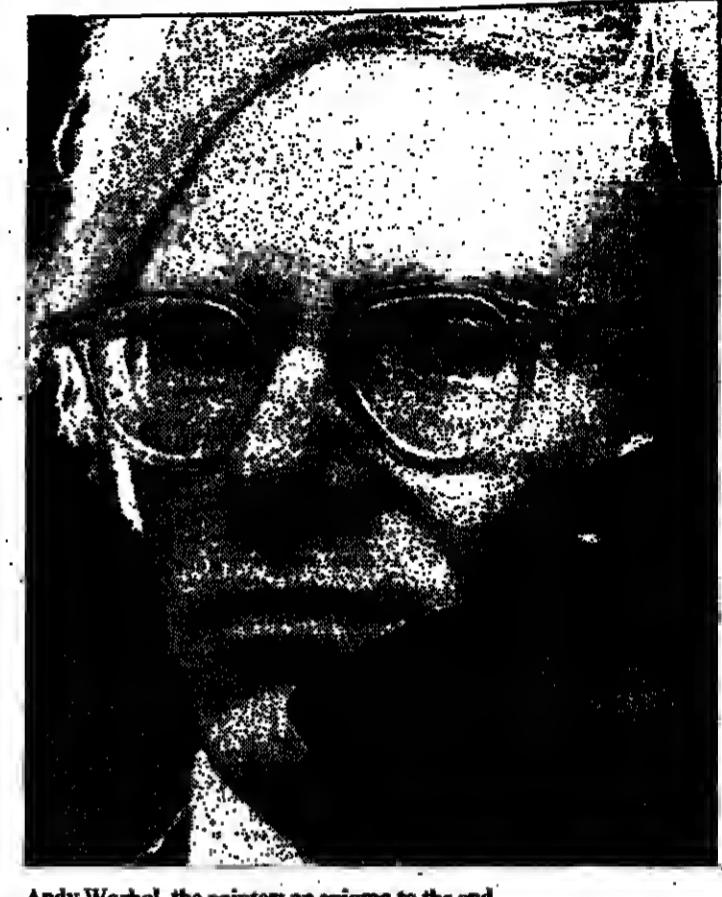
Not as many feature films are being made today as 20 years ago, but the quality of the films has improved. Independent producers with fresh ideas and approaches have taken over from the factorylike production of the old studio system.

They select their stories and treat the subjects in ways that reflect their creative ideas. Many films made abroad enrich the American screen with new faces and new ideas. Modern methods of movie-making, such as the wide screen, colour film, and improved sound, have enhanced realism and audience enjoyment.

Television, in 98 per cent of the homes, gives the American

people a wide variety of programmes from early morning until late at night on their 121 million receiving sets. Featuring many great entertainers and such brilliant singers as Renata Tebaldi and Leontyne Price, television gives viewers new insight into history, art, music, literature, ballet, theatre, the discoveries of modern science and the wonders of the universe; television is used in large classrooms and in the home as a teaching aid. Some programmes, particularly on the public broadcasting system, are designed specifically for children.

The television viewer pays no tax or charges for receiving programmes on his set. The cost of the programmes on commercial television is borne "chiefly by 'sponsors' who buy air time to advertise their goods or services during programmes. Subscribers to cable television, which is growing rapidly in popularity, do pay a monthly fee for access to as many as 100 channels of news, sports, movies, community events and other broadcasts.



Andy Warhol, the painter: an enigma to the end



James Baldwin: American black novelist, playwright, essayist and civil rights advocate

## Progressive international economic policy

By Robert L. McLan

HISTORICALLY the United States has had a strong drive toward economic protectionism — the practice of using tariffs or quotas to limit imports of foreign goods in the interest of protecting native industry.

This policy originated early in the nation's history. It was possible because of geographic isolation: it was necessary because new industry needed to grow to a size that would permit some economies of scale, and meeting competition from abroad would not allow it to grow.

Before the 1930s the US government had little sustained involvement in international economic policy. The famous Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 had capped the protectionist tradition.

But since that time, American policy has moved steadily toward a shared global perspective, although until recently the United States usually ignored the world in setting its own domestic economic policy.

The US felt free to do this

because its resources, market size, and technology all helped

create a high degree of self-sufficiency — or, as economists

put it, autarchy.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the United States leaned heavily in the direction of free trade. At least four arguments have been advanced for this policy: (1) Without inter-

national trade, the United States would have to do without products such as tea, coffee, or bananas; the country's use of metals such as steel, aluminum and uranium would be reduced; and consumption of

(2) Some goods can be obtained more cheaply from other parts of the world where labour costs less or where natural conditions make them less expensive to produce. American consumers should be permitted to benefit from these lower prices.

(3) The US gets better quality products through free trade because some countries specialize in making particular products with quality and skill.

(4) The US cannot enjoy the prosperity that comes from selling its products abroad unless it accepts imports from countries to whom it sells.

The United States exports products such as aircraft, computers, and machinery, along with farm products such as cereal grains and cotton. Each year in the mid-1970s, for example, the USA exported about 40 per cent of its cotton crop.

Even now, the United States has not committed itself to free trade in the classical sense of the term. Instead, America's official policy has been to apply certain principles to trade agreements.

First is the policy of nondiscrimination. According to this principle, nations must not charge a higher duty on products they import from the United States than is charged to other nations on similar imports.

Conversely, the United States will avoid discriminating among the nations from which it imports goods, charging the same tariff rate to all countries.

A second policy is reciprocity, which says in effect that one nation has to make no greater internal adjustment than the other in the implementation of trade agreements.

Third the United States has followed a plan of multilateral tariff reductions, as outlined in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. This act authorized the so-called "Kennedy Round" trade negotiations, aimed at reducing tariffs between the United States and its major trading partners.

Despite such efforts to eliminate barriers to free trade, the US has felt it necessary, for reasons of foreign policy, to discriminate in trade against several clearly "unfriendly" countries. Recently some American foreign policy experts have questioned this approach.

US government policy may encourage private investment in developing nations — for example, this Goodyear plant near New Delhi where some 800 Indians produce 1,200 tyres a day.

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## AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY: AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

By Bruce Oatman

THREE hundred years ago a handful of town dwellers lived in a few scattered locations along the Atlantic coastline of what is now the United States. In the early years of this century, over 50 percent of the population of the United States still lived in rural areas.

Today, however, the United States is a nation of urban dwellers. Over 80 percent of the national population lives either within the formal boundaries of cities or in the huge suburban rings (clusters of communities socially and economically connected to the cities) which surround them. More than two hundred of these metropolitan regions now make up the everyday setting of American life.

The influence of cities in modern America is extensive. Thanks in part to urban-based national news media, in a country in which fewer than five people in 100 now live on farms, the power of cities to influence life far beyond their borders is very great.

From urban centres, through suburban communities, into the smallest and most distant rural villages flow many social and economic values,

ways of making a living, clothing styles and manners, and a modern technological spirit. As a result, many of the once sharp distinctions that could be made between rural and urban ways of life no longer exist.

The geography may differ between city and country, and social and political attitudes may still vary, but the forms of living and working are remarkably similar.

How did this come about and what does it mean for the quality of American life today?

### Source

The original North American colonies were regarded by the mother countries of Britain, Holland and France primarily as sources of raw material from field, forest, ocean and mine, and as potential markets for finished goods manufactured in Europe.

While this approach required rural and wilderness settlement, it was necessary, at the same time, to establish small towns in the colonies as administrative centres to control the emerging trans-Atlantic trade.

These towns were gathering places for artisans and shopkeepers who served the agricultural hinterlands. In the large and frightening wilderness, the

towns provided security and also served as social centres.

Eventually, with increasing numbers of European settlers arriving in the New World, coastal cities — the largest of which were Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston — came into being, and their economic and social influence stretched into extensive rural backlands.

By 1660, Boston contained about 3,000 people. One of its inhabitants described it as a "... metropolis ... (with) two handsome churches, a market place and a statehouse. The town is full of good shops well furnished with all kinds of merchandise — artisans and tradesmen of all sorts."

### Plan

New York (then called New Amsterdam) was founded in 1625 by the Dutch West India Company, which exported furs, timber and wheat. Captured by the British in 1664, New Amsterdam was renamed New York. Because of its favourable geography, it soon became an important trading

port. By 1775, its population was about 25,000.

William Penn, who planned the city of Philadelphia, believed that a well-ordered city was necessary to economic growth and moral health. He wanted to build a "green country town" which would not be sharply cut off from the surrounding forest and farmlands. Inside the town were markets, residential housing, small factories, churches, public buildings, recreational areas and parks. Farming areas would be on the periphery but close enough to be accessible to the city dwellers.

Penn's ideas were widely copied in his day. An echo of them can be heard in contemporary planned communities which preserve parks and open spaces within a town's boundaries.

### Activities

By 1750, the larger cities were dominated by a wide range of commercial and craft activities. A corresponding range of social groups developed: from an economically and socially dominant merchant and administrative class to a middle class of artisans, shopkeepers, farmers and smaller traders. On the edge of society, groups of the poor and dispossessed scrambled for an economic foothold, and were sometimes dependent upon charity.

Culturally, the colonies were outposts of Britain. The colonial cities were visited by touring actors and musicians and enriched by the development of schools, libraries and lecture halls. All of this increased the differences between city and country life and contributed to the importance of the American city as an initiator of social change.

The war secured political independence for the United States, but economically, the new nation was still dependent upon the trading patterns that had developed over a century.

The country supplied raw material and imported finished goods. This situation lasted until the War of 1812 (with England), during which great suffering occurred as a result of the British blockade of American ports.

Even those Americans who had earlier resisted the development of a larger manufacturing sector and the growth of cities now changed their minds.

### Independence

The War of Independence (1775-1783) was largely brought about by the grievances of city dwellers. Strict limitations imposed by the British on manufacture and trade, and the British Parliament's repeated levying of taxes without prior consultation with the colonists were widely perceived as unjust and punitive measures. Furthermore, one hundred years of inter-city trade had forged a sense of nationhood. The famous Boston Tea Party, during which colonists destroyed tea imported on British ships rather than pay taxes on it, expressed the colonists' frustration and their growing sense of national unity.

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### Unpleasant

At the time of the War of 1812, less than one in 10 Americans lived in cities. By the end of World War I (1914-1918), one in two did. In 1812, American cities had experienced little of the over-crowding and decay of European cities of that time. Within a few decades, however, the very rapid growth of urban population gave American cities all of the unpleasant qualities long associated with older cities everywhere.

This growth can be traced to four causes: rapid industrialization, with its ever increasing demand for workers; the relentless construction of roads and railways, making easier the movement of goods and people from, to and through the urban manufacturing centres; a steady stream — at times a flood — of immigrants fleeing war, persecution and poverty in their countries of origin and concentrating in America's major ports of entry; and farm workers, displaced by machinery or discouraged by low wages, making their way to supposed brighter future in the cities.

Boston's population increased from 43,000 in 1820 to 250,000 in 1870. New York's population went from 124,000 in 1820 to 942,000 in 1870. Philadelphia's population rose from 64,000 to 674,000 in the same period; and Chicago's population climbed from 0 to 299,000. During the same period, the ratio of urban dwellers in the much expanded national population rose from eight percent to 25 percent.

This was also the period of

westward migration, which settled the territory from Chicago to California. By the end of the 19th century, the United States was dotted with large and small cities. These were bound together in a continent-wide web of social and economic relations made possible by the building of road and rail systems. From the 1820s to the 1850s, changes occurred so rapidly that city governments were unable to cope with them.

### Immigrants

By 1830, New York had gained a reputation, which it still holds, as a place of frantic motion and constant activity. The city was considered to be the showcase of American modernism. At the same time, New York experienced archaic sanitation, typhoid and dysentery epidemics, contaminated water, severe poverty, insufficient housing and schools, and an overwhelming influx of immigrants. Juvenile crime was so widespread that in 1849 New York's police chief devoted his entire annual report to the subject. Garbage filled the streets and, until the 1860s, bands of pigs were typically let loose to roam as scavengers in all the larger cities.

The immigrants came from practically every country and area of the world, though the majority of the earlier wave (1830-1870) were from northern and western Europe and most of the later wave (1880-1920) came from eastern and southern Europe. These immigrants crowded into the cities, often living together in distinct communities, or ethnic neighborhoods, demarcated by language, religious and cultural differences. Many of these enclaves — less well defined and less separated from the surrounding culture — still exist today.

Between 1880 and 1920, many urban problems found at least temporary solutions. Movement to bring about social, economic and political reform arose in all the large cities. Collectively, these reform activities came to be known as the Progressive Movement. The same creative impulses that were transforming industrial production were turned to the social problems of the new cities.

Public health programmes were started, and groups were founded to offer help to the poor. Public school systems were enlarged and strict qualification standards for teachers were set.

Housing quality laws were passed. Agencies were created to teach language and job skills to millions of immigrants. In addition, there were many technical innovations that improved the quality of city life. These included the electric light and the electrification of machinery, water and sewage systems, the trolley car and subway, and the elevator and skyscraper.

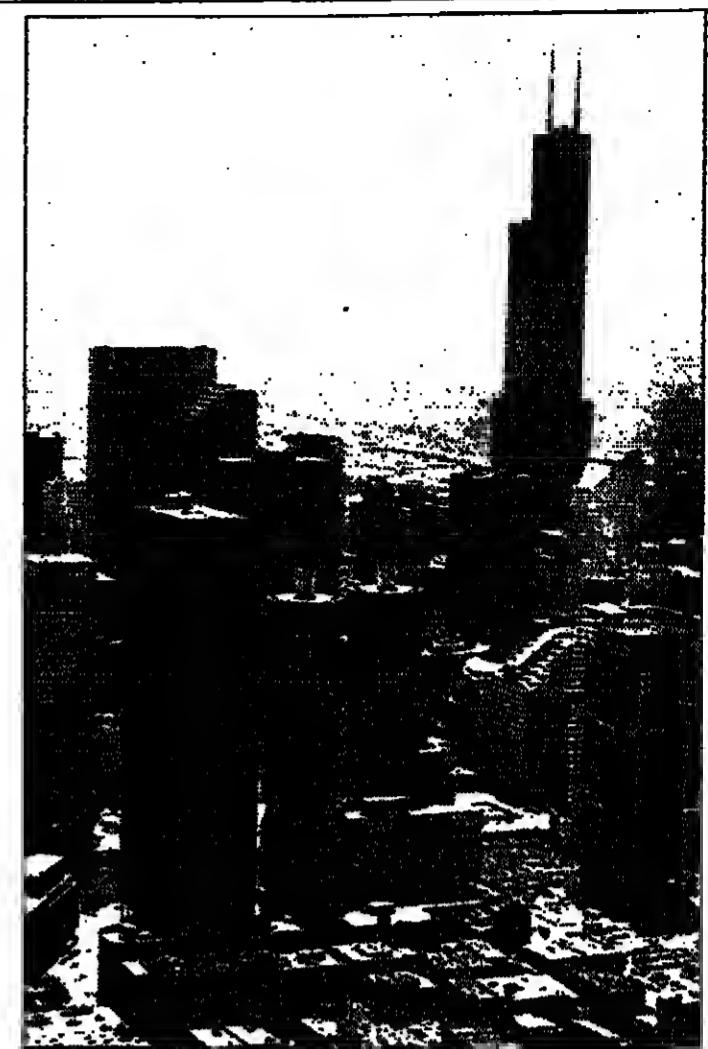
By the 1920s, it seemed that the American city was finally gaining the ability to solve its many problems.

### Metropolis

About 1918, half of the United States population lived in cities and metropolitan areas; by 1980, about 80 percent lived in such places. Strong economic and social currents encourage the continued concentration of the urban population, which otherwise might disperse into more sparsely settled areas.

The creation of large metropolitan markets for goods, services and jobs acts as magnet for further growth. In addition, as farming has become more mechanized over the last half century, increasing numbers of unneeded farm workers have followed those who earlier sought better lives in urban areas.

Despite this, many central city areas have experienced a decrease in population since the mid-1960s. This loss is not the result of people's returning to live on farms or in villages. It is a product of Americans' increasing prosperity and of



Chicago's Sears tower, tallest at right, overlooks a skyline of glass, steel and history.

their desire to own a piece of land and a private house.

The growth of American cities between 1860 and 1960 has always been viewed in the United States with feelings of both pride and dismay. The city is a product of the machine age; it is a creation of the industrialisation which produced much of the country's wealth and strength. Much that is best and most innovative in education, culture, and political and social thought results from the intellectual exchange and excitement which city life makes possible.

On the other hand, poverty, overcrowding, social conflict and criminal violence are also much more common in cities than in rural areas. Demands for social services which go beyond the ability of the cities to provide have, over time, created problems which make living in the cities less attractive.

### Suburbs

The response of many city dwellers has been to relocate from the city centre to less heavily populated areas at the edge of the city. These areas, known as "suburbs," have combined elements of both urban and rural living, and have blurred the dividing line between city and countryside.

Many business and manufacturing firms have moved to these suburbs, attracted by lower taxes, low land prices, and the growing labour pool and retail markets there.

Older distinctions between city and suburb, central business district and suburban shopping area, and even city slum and single home residential district are not very useful today. This is because these places are no longer relatively independent. The suburban rings around all central cities must be regarded as part of the urban structure. Central cities and their suburbs together form metropolitan regions and must be considered economic and social wholes. Highways have been constructed to make travel from city to suburb easier, and the provision of social services has been extended, so that living in suburb is nearly as convenient as living in a city, and yet the problems of overcrowding and crime are much less serious.

Americans live in cities from economic necessity and a desire to enjoy the social and cultural advantages cities offer. At the same time they yearn to own a separate piece of land, to be closer to nature and to be free of the limitations imposed by living too close to others.

metropolitan areas requires more complex systems of urban government. A variety of urban governmental forms, often distinguished by whether they are headed by an elected individual (mayor), a hired manager or a council of elected officials, is being tried to determine which is most effective at meeting modern urban/suburban needs.

Also as a result of the expansion of these suburban rings, many metropolitan areas have grown so large in recent decades that they have overlapped, and have begun to merge. This new urban network has been called "megapolis" by French geographer Jean Gottman. He identified the largest of these occupying an area on the Atlantic seaboard from north of Boston, through New York, south to Washington, D.C. — "Bosnywash." This megapolis contains more than one sixth of the entire United States population. It is bound together by many economic and social relationships. It is estimated that by the year 2000, 80 percent of Americans will live in 28 or so of these megalopolises.

As many of America's urban dwellers have moved to the suburban rings in search of greater privacy, cleaner air and less social conflict, a pattern of urban living has emerged which is in sharp contrast to that in cities in other industrialised countries.

### Complex

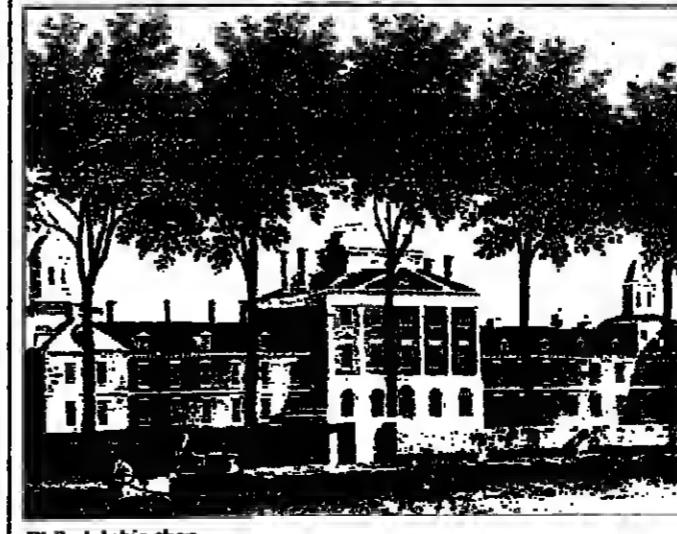
Mass production and distribution of necessary goods and services are best accomplished when many people live together in a community. In this sense, the city is a product of industrialisation and trade — the foundations of the modern American economy.

Though cities are an essential part of a highly complex society such as that of the United States, the limits on individual freedom which are part of city life are difficult for most Americans to accept. This explains why the relationship of Americans to their cities has been a troubled one.

Americans live in cities from economic necessity and a desire to enjoy the social and cultural advantages cities offer. At the same time they yearn to own a separate piece of land, to be closer to nature and to be free of the limitations imposed by living too close to others.



Philadelphia then . . .

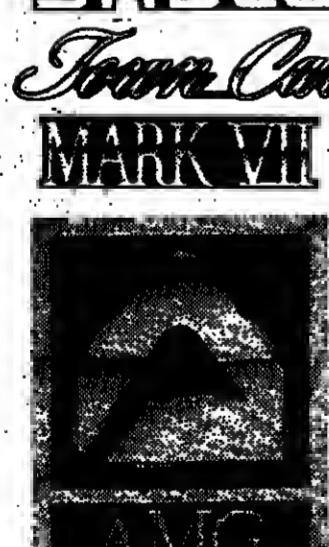


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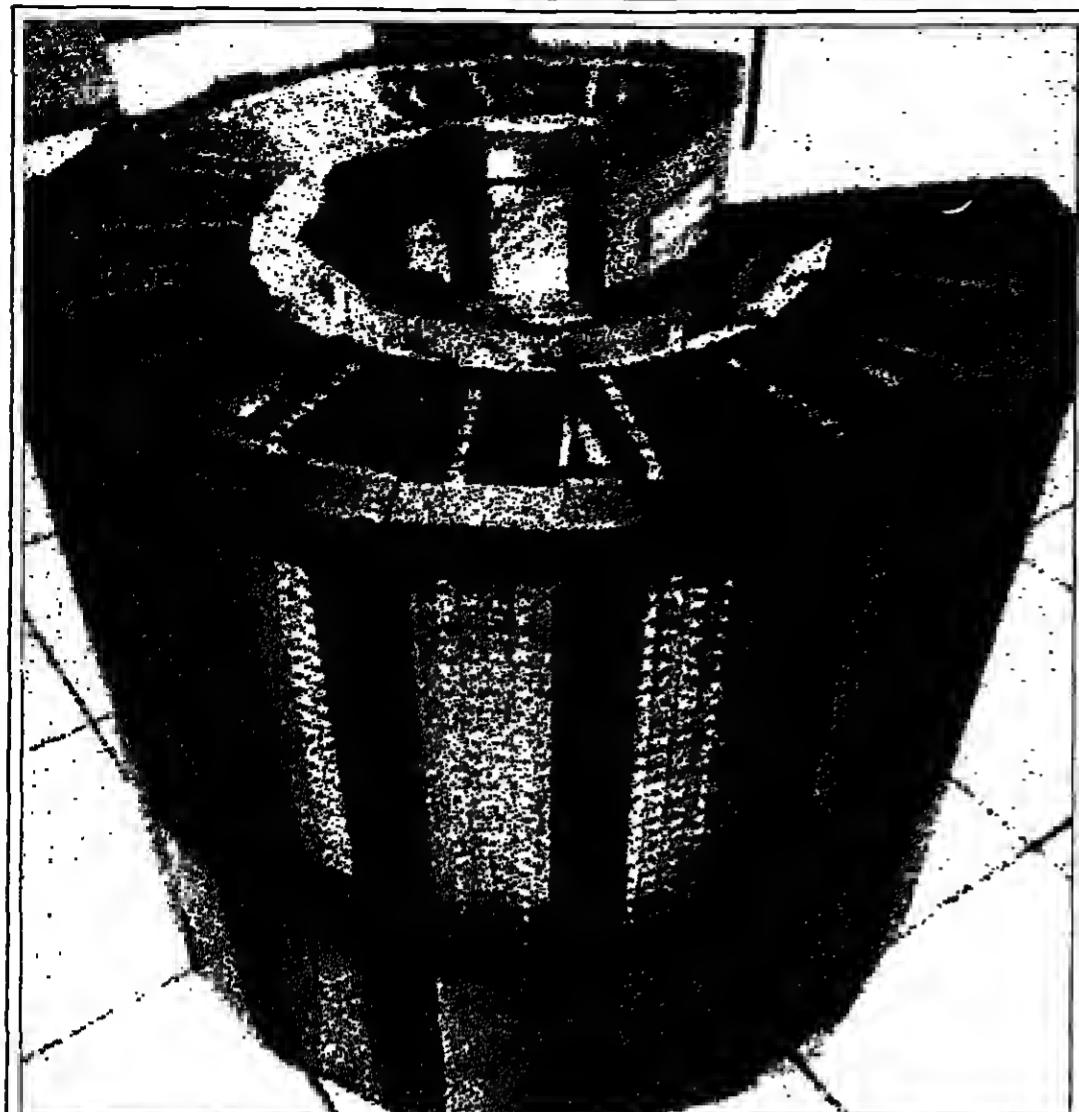
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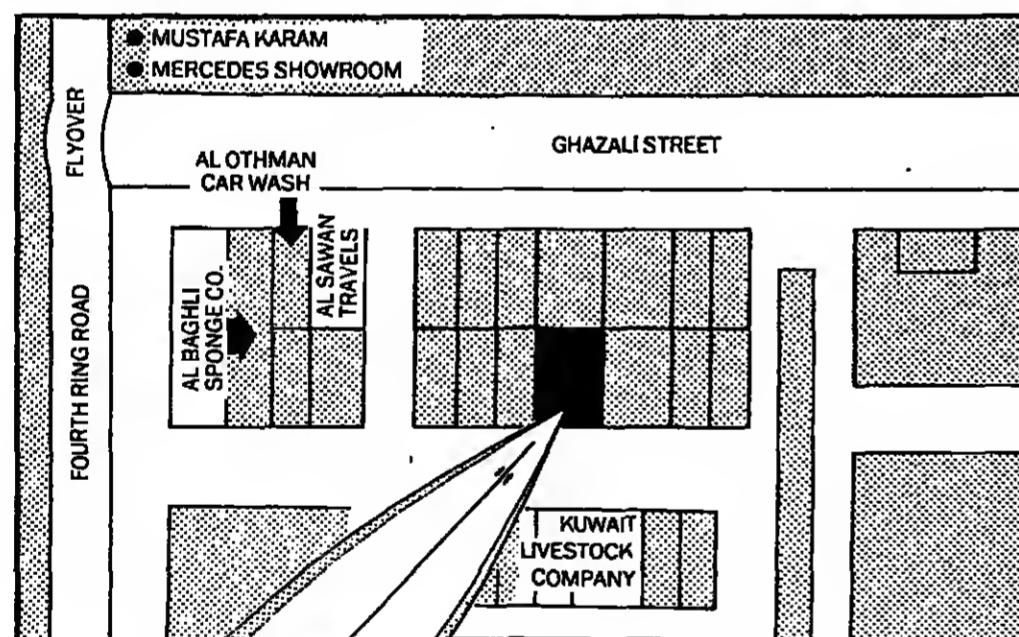


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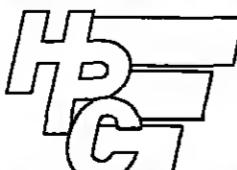
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- 4) Engine Tune-up
- 5) Tune-up
- 6) Tune-up
- 7) Spark Plug Replacement
- 8) Gear Oil Change
- 9) Carburetor Cleaning or Overhauling
- 10) Engine Tune-up
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By Michael Cusack

NO country has a monopoly on inventive genius. Any given scientific discovery is likely to be based on the ideas of people from different nations and different times. However, countries can encourage or discourage scientific inquiry and technological development. From its emergence as an independent nation in the 18th century, the United States has encouraged science and invention. It has done this by promoting a free flow of ideas, by encouraging the growth of "useful knowledge" and by welcoming creative people from all over the world.

The United States of America was born during what is known in Western culture as the Age of Enlightenment. During that period of human history (usually considered to extend from 1680 to 1800), writers, philosophers and statesmen struggled to create "perfect societies" based on reason and logic.

Enlightenment thinkers rejected the superstitions, prejudices and restrictions of the past. They argued that by the use of individual reason, unlimited improvements could be made in human capacities and human happiness. They believed that government was justified only when it served the well-being of the governed. In time, they predicted, a free people would, through the use of reason and logic, wipe out ignorance, poverty, crime and war.

##### Leader

Above all else, Enlightenment philosophers urged the advancement of science — the understanding and use of nature's powers — to improve the human condition. They talked about an ideal "republic of science." In such a republic, reason and logic would reign supreme, ideas would be freely examined and exchanged and useful knowledge would be advanced to benefit all people.

To promote scientific research in America and to spread the word of the latest scientific developments in Europe, Franklin helped organize the American Philosophical Society in 1743. This was the first of many societies that have helped advance science and learning in America.

However, Franklin was also a man of action, and in the 1740s he conducted a series of experiments to advance the understanding of electricity. Franklin attended two lecture/demonstrations on electricity in the early 1740s and he became fascinated by the subject. He read about electricity in various European journals, then bought and borrowed an amount of electrical apparatus.

After many experiments, Franklin concluded that electricity is a fluid that flows through some substances — conductors — and not through others — resistors. He also pointed out that some conductors permit a freer flow of electricity than others and if given a choice the electric flow will follow the path of least resistance.

##### Use

On the basis of experiments and observations, Franklin claimed that lightning is a form of electricity. This had been suggested before, but Franklin was the first to prove it.

From the beginning, American science has always had a practical side. Based on the knowledge he acquired of electrical discharge paths, Franklin invented the lightning rod as a protective device for homes and public buildings, and he urged members of the Philosophical Society to promote useful knowledge for the benefit of the people. He contributed many useful inventions, including the Pennsylvania stove, bifocal glasses and a four-pane lamp for street lighting.

Jefferson also stressed the practical aspects of science. For years, Jefferson and William Bartram exchanged seeds, plants and botanical information.

Jockey International, Inc., has maintained worldwide leadership in the marketing of men's and boy's apparel since 1876. Most significant in contributing to this success is the Jockey commitment to quality, leadership and innovative programmes.

Jockey International first introduced the now famous Jockey brand brief in 1934. Despite being marketed during an era of economic depression, its success was overwhelming. Consumer demand for functional, high quality underwear had finally been met.

For over one hundred years, Jockey International has consistently maintained an undisputed reputation as an aggressive and innovative leader in the men's apparel industry. A vigorous product development programme coupled with the

application of modern marketing methods provides assurance of Jockey brands' continued domination in the men's quality underwear market.

As today's lifestyles have led to increased leisure time, Jockey brand has expanded into the men's casual and active sportswear markets. Jockey brand men's tenniswear and other leisure apparel including hosiery and sleepwear is successfully marketed throughout the United States and the world.

A major reason for Jockey International's success in the international business world is the emphasis on a close personal association with its partners. These personal ties are cultivated and encouraged by a free exchange of ideas through frequent overseas conferences and mutual visits.

Several years ago Jockey

International viewed the woman's underwear market as a potential growth area. Since women purchase a large share of men's underwear for their family, they were already familiar with Jockey brand quality. We, likewise, received letters from women who either wore Jockey underwear themselves or requested that we offer similar quality products for women.

Significant research of the women's market indicated a need for comfortable, well-fitting, 100 per cent cotton garments. In November 1983, we introduced a new product line, called Jockey FOR HER.

We began with lowers of 100 per cent combed cotton jersey fabric that was mechanically compacted for shrinkage control. Special attention was given to design as well as to top elastic and leg openings. As our

initial styles became established, new items, including camisole, tank tops, sleepwear, etc. were added.

The introduction of this new programme was an instant success and Jockey FOR HER has become the foremost brand in women's cotton underwear.

Jockey brand products manufactured abroad must meet similar high quality standards as those manufactured in the United States. Licensees developed garments are tested by the International Operations Division before being approved for production under the Jockey brand name.

A brand can only be considered truly international if it is strong in each individual country. In all countries where Jockey International operates, its products project a consistently high image of quality and fashion leadership.

From zippers to lasers, Americans have produced more

## United States leads the world

the support of scientific research were plentiful and scientists working in the United States could hope for considerable material, as well as intellectual, rewards.

In the early part of the century, many developments — particularly in toolmaking, agriculture and construction — were made with little reliance on scientific knowledge and methods. The fact that certain things worked was accepted and used were found for these things without much questioning or analysis. This is part of the heritage of technology.

Many later developments — particularly those involving electricity, magnetism, chemistry, biology and structural mechanics — required a basic understanding of scientific discoveries and principles. This linking of scientific understanding and technological know-how led to a type of applied science for which Americans became renowned.

The most outstanding American applied scientist of the 19th century was Thomas Alva Edison (1879-1931), who is credited with more than a thousand original inventions.

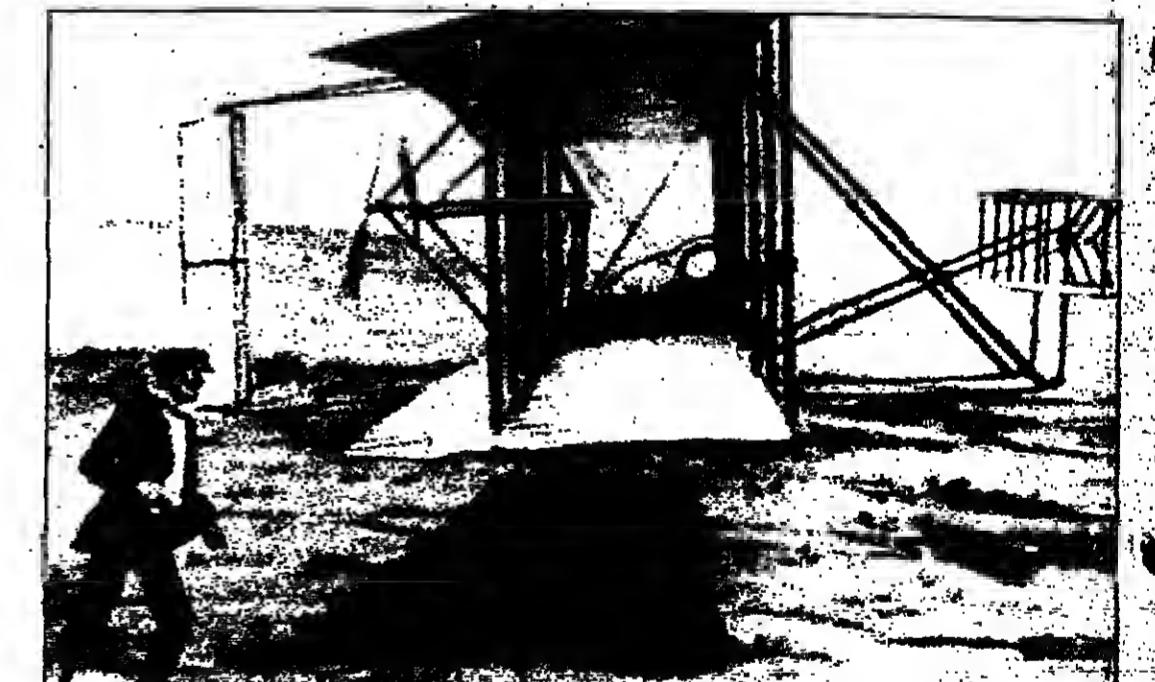
Edison investigated numerous scientific discoveries to see if those discoveries could be put to practical use.

Edison's primary goal was the adaptation of science to benefit people. Though Joseph Swan built an incandescent electric lamp before Edison, Edison's design was more practical. Both inventors used carbon filaments in a high vacuum; however, Swan's low-resistance filament didn't last nearly so long as Edison's high-resistance filaments. Furthermore, Edison's light bulbs could be turned on and off individually while Swan's bulbs could only be used in a system where several lights are turned on or off at the same time.

Edison backed up his incandescent lamp development with the creation of entire electrical generating systems. Within 30 years, his developments put electric lighting into millions of homes.

##### Plane

Another landmark application of scientific ideas to practical uses was provided by the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio. In their small bicycle shop, they became fascinated with descriptions of the glider experiments of a German inventor named Otto Lilienthal. Though a leading American scientist of the day said it was impossible, Wilbur and Orville Wright resolved to build a powered flying machine.



Orville Wright's first historic flight on Dec 17, 1903.

successful inventions than any other people on earth

# In science and technology

Combining scientific knowledge and mechanical skills, the Wright brothers built and flew several gliders. Then on December 17, 1903, they flew a powered, controlled, heavier-than-air flying machine. The rest is history.

An even more classic example of applying abstract scientific principles to create a new field of technology was provided by three American physicists in the 20th century.

Drawing on Max Planck's quantum theory and Albert Einstein's explanation of photoelectric phenomena, John Bardeen, William Shockley and Walter Brattain of Bell Laboratories invented the transistor in 1948. The transistor — a solid-state replacement for the vacuum tube — revolutionised electronics.

When it was invented, the transistor was smaller and required less power than a vacuum tube. But that was just a beginning. With the invention of the integrated circuit in 1958, the pace of electronic and computer technology was greatly increased. Today, thousands — even millions — of integrated circuits can be placed on silicon chips no bigger than postage stamps. This means that tremendous amounts of electronic circuitry can be packed into small packages. As a result, book-sized computers of the 1980s can outperform room-sized computers of the 1960s.

#### Computer

An American invention that was barely noticed in 1948 has created the computer age. And the progress of that age is changing the way millions of people work, study, conduct business transactions and engage in research.

Computers are products of science and technology that are, in turn, having an enormous impact on science and technology. Mathematical computations and information-processing operations that once required weeks can be per-

formed in minutes through the use of computers. All aspects of basic research, experimentation, data gathering, testing and analysis have been improved by computer use.

Beyond the laboratory, computers are streamlining and quickening the operations of factories, farms, foundries, schools, stores, libraries and hospitals. Computers are being used increasingly to aid in medical diagnosis and record keeping. Computers are also revolutionising the design, manufacture, testing and marketing of new products. Computer-controlled robots are performing more and more production functions. Entire computer-controlled factories, distribution centres and communication networks are likely to appear in the near future as scientists explore the development of advanced thinking machines or artificial intelligence.

#### Prizes

Not only are computers being used to develop and manufacture numerous products, they are also increasingly being incorporated into the products. Most cars, trains, ships, appliances, machine tools, weapons, communications equipment, cash registers, toll booths, assembly systems, etc. contain computer circuits. And this trend is increasing. We are on the brink of a computerised future.

As in the case of transistor and computer development, Americans have an outstanding record of applied science and technology achievements. From zippers to lasers, Americans have produced more successful inventions than any other people on earth. But until the second half of the 20th century, Americans were considered far behind Europeans in terms of "pure" science discoveries, concepts and theories.

In terms of basic science achievements, nations are usually judged by the numbers

of Nobel Prizes won by their scientists in physics, chemistry and physiology/medicine. The will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), a Swedish scientist, called for the prizes to be awarded each year for outstanding work in physics, chemistry, physiology/medicine, literature and the promotion of peace. (Economics was added to the list in 1969.)

The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901. In that year and for several subsequent years, the winners in the three science categories were Europeans. The first American scientist to win a Nobel Prize was Albert Abraham Michelson (1852-1931). Michelson, who was born and educated in Europe, won the 1909 prize in physics for determining the speed of light.

Five years passed before another American received a Nobel Prize in science. Theodore W. Richards (1868-1928) won the 1914 chemistry prize for determining the atomic weights of many chemical elements.

It was not until 1930 that an American scientist won a Nobel Prize in physiology/medicine. In that year Karl Landsteiner (1868-1943) was awarded a prize for his discovery of human blood groups.

#### N-energy

During the first half century of Nobel Prizes — from 1901 through 1950 — Americans were in a definite minority in all three science categories. This pattern started to change in physics by the late 1930s and in the other two science categories by the late 1940s. From 1950 through 1985, more American scientists have won the Nobel Prizes than the scientists of all other nations combined.

Going into the second half of the 20th century, the strong United States lead in applied science and technology was broadened to encompass many areas of theoretical science. These include nuclear physics, genetics, space exploration and

the manipulation of light.

One of the most spectacular — and controversial — achievements of United States science and technology has been the harnessing of nuclear energy. This achievement was based on scientific concepts developed since the beginning of the 20th century. The concepts were provided by scientists of many lands. But the scientific and technological effort needed to turn abstract ideas into the reality of nuclear fission was provided in the United States during the early 1940s. Nuclear fission is the generation of energy by splitting the nuclei of certain atoms.

The idea of nuclear fission can be traced back to the work of Lord Rutherford and Frederick Soddy between 1901 and 1906. The two British scientists studied the makeup of the atomic nucleus and concluded that a great store of energy was locked in each nucleus. Soddy suggested that someday that enormous energy might be released.

Fear that such an atomic war might occur swept through the international scientific community in 1938. Word leaked out that German scientists Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann had split a uranium nucleus by bombarding it with subatomic particles. Other nuclear physicists soon realised the significance of this event. Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi and Leo Szilard concluded that a nuclear chain reaction was achievable. In such a reaction, the splitting of each nucleus would release particles to split other nuclei. The result would be a tremendous release of energy.

Einstein (German/Jewish), Fermi (Italian) and Szilard (Hungarian) had fled to the United States to escape persecution in National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy. And they feared that the Nazis would develop an atomic bomb. In August 1939, Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt explaining

that the element uranium might be turned into a great source of energy. He warned that "extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed."

This warning led to the Manhattan Project — the United States effort to build an atomic bomb. Milestones in this effort included achievement of the world's first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction by Enrico Fermi at the University of Chicago in December 1942. Another milestone was the explosion of the first atomic bomb at Trinity Site, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945.

#### Dangers

Various successes in developing peaceful uses of the atom — nuclear power, nuclear medicine and a new understanding of physics — have demonstrated man's creative use of this scientific breakthrough, which offers a message of hope to balance against our shared anxiety about the destructive potential of nuclear weapons.

Since World War II,

Americans have debated the benefits of scientific progress.

They have realised that scientific developments can endanger as well as help human-kind. On the one hand, science and technology have produced the dangers of radioactivity, toxic wastes, environmental disruptions and the threat of nuclear weapons.

Americans are responding to these concerns on a variety of fronts, including international arms control negotiations, environmental protection laws, development of long-term disposal sites in remote areas for nuclear wastes and creation of a "Superfund" programme to clean up dangerous chemical waste sites that threaten health.

Science and technology today, in the United States and throughout the world, are creating new worlds. And it is the responsibility of all people, as well as scientists, to make sure that these new worlds represent a genuine improvement in the quality of life for human beings everywhere.



Astronaut Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon, salutes the US flag.



The cheapest method yet for using solar energy to extract hydrogen from water has been invented by scientists of Texas A&M University.

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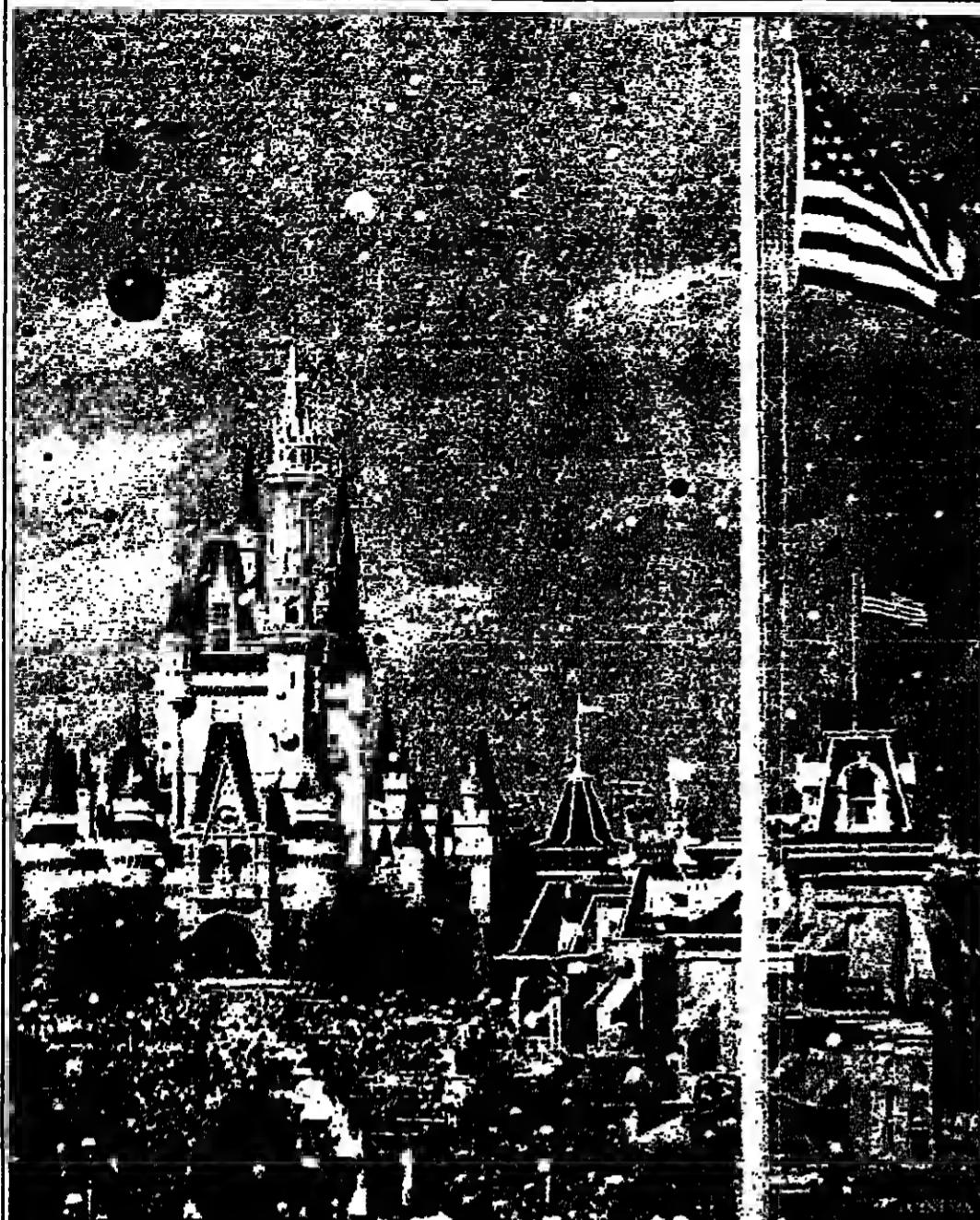
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FROM the snowy peak of Mount McKinley (20,320 ft. 6,193m) in Alaska to the alligator swamps of the Florida Everglades, from the dazzling dunes of California's Anza Borrego Desert to the bare cliffs of Mount Cadillac in Maine, the United States is a mosaic of National and State Parks — 2,976 of them, covering 33 million acres of unspoiled wilderness. This vast system also includes hundreds of official historic sites, battlefields, parkways, wildlife refuges, scenic riverways, memorials and monuments.

Imagine you are an orbiting astronaut, approaching the west coast of the United States on one of those clear fall days when sunshine pours down over the whole country. The glittering sands and tropical foliage of Hawaii have already passed beneath you, and slipped over the horizon behind.

## Alaska to Florida, California

Now, rising out of the Pacific surf ahead of you is the tremendous state of California. The snow-capped Sierra Nevada looms behind it like a wall; slicing across it is the spectacular canyon of Yosemite, full of feathery waterfalls (one is ten times the height of Niagara). A little further south is the forest of Sequoia — 1,000 square miles of the world's biggest trees. The world's tallest trees are in northern California, in Redwood National Park.

Far up to your left you will see the peaks of the Cascade Mountains in the state of Washington. There is the glacier-frosted bulk of Mount Rainier, whose ice-caves bathe the visitor in blue light, and the chlorophyll green rain forest of Mount Olympus. There, too, in south Oregon, is a perfect cone filled with a sapphire lake of rain and snow water — Crater Lake National Park.

Even further south and west, zigzagging across the red and purple desert, is the world's most stupendous spectacle: the Grand Canyon. Many things famous for size seem disappointingly small on first acquaintance, but be assured this one is bigger than you can imagine, much less describe.

Utah and Arizona are prodigal in other national areas. There are the fairytale pink towers of Bryce Canyon, the incredible colours of the Painted Desert, the jewel-like logs of the Petrified Forest, and the prehistoric cliff dwelling of Mesa Verde, to name just a few.

As your spaceship begins to pass over the Rockies, you will notice the gorge of sparkling water running down the border of Utah and Colorado — the Green River. Located in the valley is Dinosaur National Monument, a paleontological

treasure-trove where the gigantic bones of mastodons are excavated in the view of visitors. Twenty-four complete skeletons have already been skinned from the grainy rock.

Up north, where the Rockies curve from Wyoming into Idaho and Montana, is Yellowstone National Park, the world's greatest concentration of volcanic activity. Should you be orbiting past at the right moment (every 64 minutes or so) you will be able to see one of the thunderous explosions of Old Faithful — not to mention the bubbling and steaming of 10,000 other geysers and mud cannons. Yellowstone is also a vast (2,221,773 acres) wildlife refuge for black and grizzly bears, moose, elk, deer and bison.

Not far south are the Grand Teton Mountains, three sharp and glittering peaks overlooking a valley of lakes which reflect them like mirrors. In fall, when the trembling aspens turn bright gold, the effect is so brilliant that the park has been called a "jewel-box of nature". Rocky Mountain National Park, north of the mile-high city of Denver, is an enormous swath of the Wild West, perfectly preserved. All these parks are open year round.

The southern border of the United States is receding further and further away as you move out across the Great

Plains, still heading east. Down there to your right, in the huge expanses of New Mexico, and Texas, are the powdered-alabaster dunes of White Sands National Monument; the immense pillars of the Guadalupe Mountains (ornamented with Stone Age graffiti); the invisible vaults of Carlsbad Caverns — whose Big Room is the largest underground chamber in the world; and, furthest south of all, the Rio Grande flowing through the gorges of Big Bend National Park.

For a while now you soar over the immense treeless flatness of the Great Plains — a checkerboard of green and gold fields extending from horizon to horizon. Only in the north, where the Black Hills rise out of a sea of wheat, is there any geological interruption. In that area you will find the rolling prairies of Wind Cave National Park, and the fantastic eroded Badlands of North and South Dakota, where great herds of "buffalo" (bison) still roam.

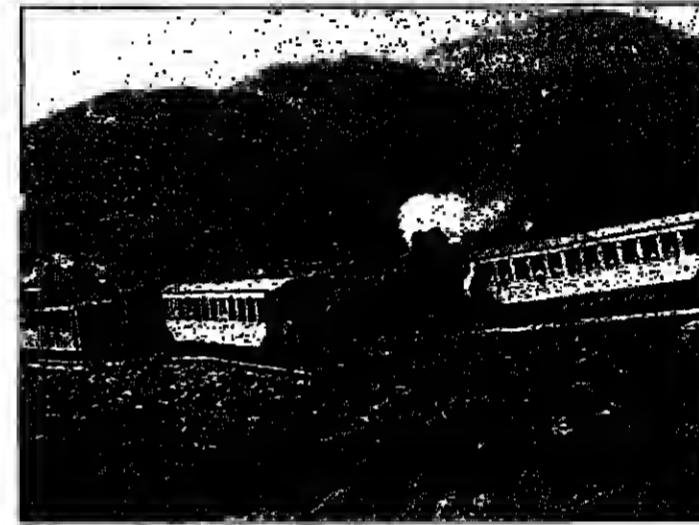
Now the approaching line of "Old Man River" the Mississippi, signifies the end of the Great Plains. You are crossing over into the eastern third of the country and up there in the north you can see the ocean-like vastness of the Great Lake system. Floating in the middle of Lake Superior is Isle Royale, probably the most peaceful of all national parks. Here there are no roads, no automobiles. Visitors arrive by boat or float-plane and can wander at will through a primitive paradise of spruce woods, beaver meadows, and high rugged cliffs. The island is home to a sleek moose herd, and is alive with the songs of birds from one end to the other.

A range of low, forested peaks creeps over the southern horizon to your right. Those are the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, so called because a permanent blue haze hangs over them, no matter how clear the weather. The haze is formed by the combined transpiration of billions of trees and shrubs: sweet gums, magnolias, hemlock, spruce, dogwood, and many others.

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Waikiki Beach in Honolulu, Hawaii.



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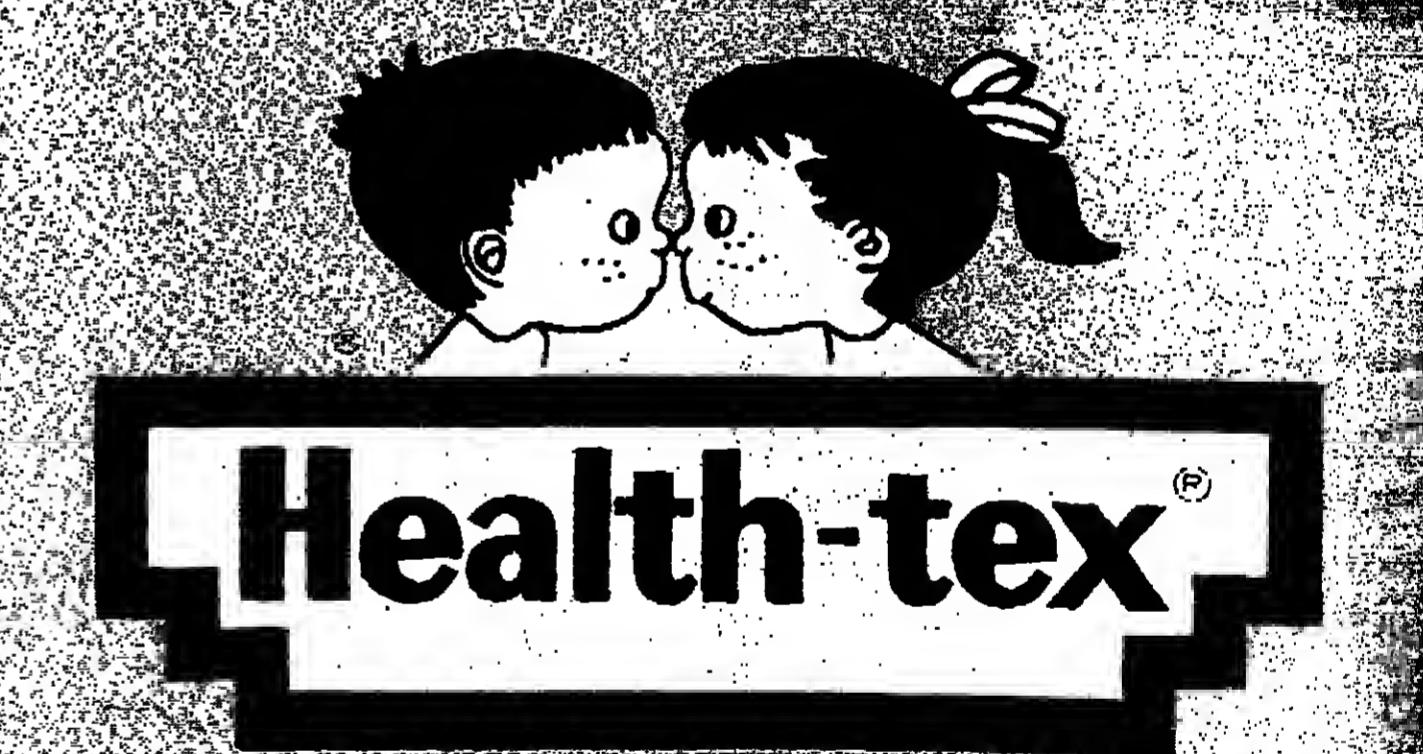
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# Up to Maine: America the beautiful

wood azalea, maples, hickory and pine. This one national park contains more arboreal varieties than all of Europe, and it is only a small part of a mass of foliage that runs from Alabama to Maine — the Appalachian Forest.

The line of the Smokies is extended north-east through North Carolina and Virginia by a crest known as the Blue Ridge. A parkway (scenic road, with preserved landscape on both sides) runs for 460 miles along this ridge, often on the actual rim of the mountain — the longest panoramic drive in the world, and one of the most popular units of the national park system. It, in turn, is extended by the ridges and the lovely Shenandoah Valley.

The Appalachian chain is notched, about where you are crossing over, by the Potomac, Delaware, and Susquehanna Rivers. Then the mountains continue northeast via the Catskills and Adirondacks of New York State, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Within the state parks, particularly magnificent in September and October, you can watch the chemistry of turning leaves spread waves of brilliant colour across the slopes.

A veil of what looks like smoke to Upper New York State, on the Canadian border, signifies the presence of that mighty and awesome spectacle, Niagara Falls.

Now comes the last of America's six great regions — the Atlantic Seaboard, a chain of coastal flats, resorts, wetlands and beaches streaming north from the sun-drenched state of Florida. (Southward, and out to sea, are the jewel-like US Virgin Islands and the lush green mass of Puerto Rico.) The scores of State and national parks that lie along the coast, are too numerous to mention, but your eye might be caught by the windswept dunes of the Outer Banks in North Carolina and Assateague National Seashore — a barrier island protecting Maryland and Virginia from

Atlantic breakers, roamed by sea-loving wild horses; New York's Fire Island, a 32-mile "floating beach" just 90 minutes from Manhattan; Cape Cod, a scimitar of white sand, lively beach resorts, and cranberry bogs projecting east of the Massachusetts shoreline; and Acadia National Park in Maine, a pink granite island on whose summit intrepid mountaineers gather every December 31 to see the New Year dawn over the New World.

#### Man-Made Wonders

The technology of the United States is advancing so rapidly that the wonders of yesterday are soon outmoded by those of today. New York's Empire State Building, for example, once the tallest skyscraper in the world, is now only the third tallest. Photographs of the surface of the moon in Houston's Space Centre have been supplemented with photographs of the surface of Mars, and so on. The following list of man-made wonders includes some old favourites, along with newer achievements rapidly becoming the old favourites of future years.

Hoover Dam, near Boulder City, Nev. This stupendous curtain of concrete (3.25 million cubic yards/2.48 million cubic metres of it) is the highest such

dam in the United States and an officially recognised wonder of modern civil engineering. It provides enough water to irrigate 1 million acres of the Southwest.

Disneyland, Anaheim, Calif. and Disney World, Orlando, Fla. are actually two separate wonders, but they share some of the same characteristics: hundreds of landscaped acres including magic kingdoms, turn-of-the-century Main Streets, Tomorrowlands of the Space Age; paddle-steamer cruises; and haunted mansions. Children are enchanted; and adults are amazed by the size, efficiency, and inventiveness of these truly fabulous developments. (Disney World, in addition to being a theme park, is a total resort complex.)

"The Range," Dearborn, Mich. (near Detroit). The Ford Motor Company's 12,000-acre construction plant on the River Rouge is an awesome Leviathan which eats raw ore at one end and spews out shining automobiles at the other — one every fifty-three seconds. In between, the ore is melted into iron, converted into steel,

transformed into engines, frames, bodies and parts. To aid its monstrous digestive process, the Rouge operates a private railway — the largest in the United States.

Gateway Arch, St Louis, Minn.

Designed by the great Finnish-US architect Eero Saarinen, this shining, soaring arch of stainless steel commemorates the Louisiana Purchase of President Thomas Jefferson and St Louis' role as Gateway to the West. Visitors ascend the 630-ft arch in passenger gondolas climbing both legs of the structure.

Mount Rushmore, near Rapid City, S. Dakotah. This slab-sided mountain is carved with the heads of four of the greatest presidents — Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. Each face is 60 ft. (18m.) high, and the prodigious amounts of stone blasted away by sculptor Gutzon Borglum form a motionless avalanche beneath.

Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. and World Trade Centre, N. Y. City. At 1,454 feet (443m.) and 110 storeys, Sears Tower is the tallest building in the world —

so tall that people working on its upper floors frequently telephone the lobby to ask what the weather is like at street level. The World Trade Centre in New York has the same number of floors, and is only sixteen feet (4.8 m.) shorter. Both skyscrapers have observation decks and breathtaking panoramas.

John F. Kennedy Space Centre, Cocoa Beach, Fla.

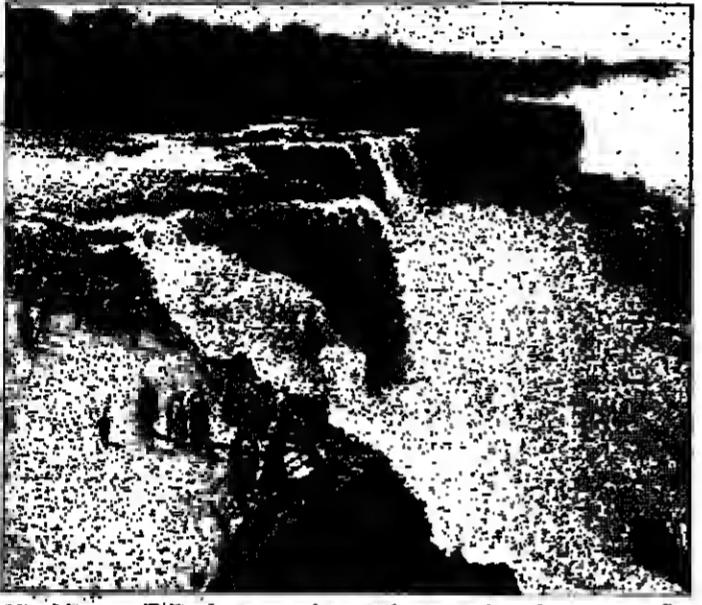
From this natural launching pad — it's actually an island — man was blasted into space to conquer the moon. The great towers which launched the Titan, Atlas, Apollo, and Saturn programmes loom enormous against the sky, dominated by the still more enormous bulk of the 134 million cubic-feet Vehicle Assembly Building. Spacecraft are on display at the Air Force Museum.

The Statue of Liberty, New York City. Still the most popular landmark in America after ninety years, this 152 ft. (46 m.) high copper-plated statue towers green and majestic over the gateway to the

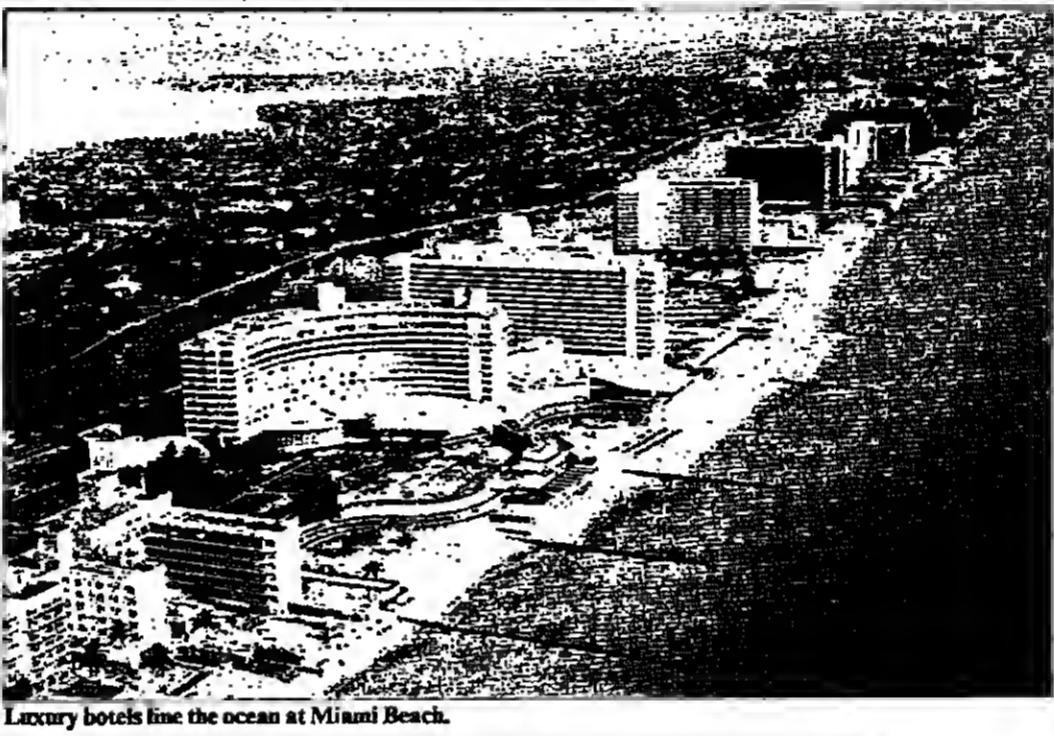
(Continued on Page 20)



Enjoying one of Minnesota's 15,000 lakes.



The Niagara Falls, long a major scenic attraction, draws some five million visitors each year.



Luxury hotels line the ocean at Miami Beach.

## Quality assurance programme

Fieldcrest Cannon supports its brands with a quality assurance programme

Over the years Cannon Mills has built up a loyal following based on two givens: One, they give customers what they expect — which is quality and consistency of product — and two, the customers are not let down.

Market studies show that it is difficult to attract first time consumers to a product but once you have that attention, the product had better perform well or they will be lost forever. This bit of marketing wisdom — may seem elementary, but Cannon takes it to heart.

To insure that Fieldcrest Cannon's home fashions are always of top quality, products are rigorously tested for con-

struction, finish, shrinkage, colour fastness and laundering during the development and manufacturing phases. Without a strong quality control programme they could not be a success.

Fieldcrest Cannon standards are much tougher than the minimum requirements. But once a product passes all the tests, management is satisfied that consumers will be happy with the product. This emphasis on quality can also be appreciated from a design point of view. Cannon's design department has been able to create products featuring intricate embellishments, such as embroidery and lace trims. They have been able to keep up with consumer demand for elegance and grandeur in the bedroom and the bath.

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By  
Dr Robert L. McCann

THE economic system of any nation is the mechanism which brings together natural resources, the labour supply, technology, and the necessary entrepreneurial and managerial talents.

Anticipating and then meeting human needs through production and distribution of goods and services is the end purpose of every economic system.

While the type of economic system used by a nation is the result of political decision, it is also in even larger part the result of a historical experience, which over time becomes a national culture.

The first ingredient of the system is the natural resources from which goods are produced. America has been blessed by being a land rich in mineral resources and fertile farm soil, together with a moderate climate.

Second, the amount of available labour helps determine the health of an economy. Generally, the United States has been fortunate in having enough people to provide the labour necessary for a constantly expanding economy.

A third factor is the quality of available labour. In assessing the success of an economy one must ask how hard the people are willing to work and how skilled they are. The frontier demanded hard work, and the Protestant religious ethic supported that demand.

Further, the strong emphasis placed on education, including technical and vocational education, also contributed to America's economic success. Likewise, the willingness to experiment, to change, and to invest in technology was significant in a land that had prided itself on being a new experiment in freedom.

However, the existence of abundant natural resources and a skillful and willing labour force accounts for only part of the story. These resources must be directed as efficiently as possible into the areas where they will be most productive. In the American economy, capital and management perform this function.

Large blocks of resources must be available for major investments. In America access

to these large blocks meant that entrepreneurs had to have money. Money was accumulated and then invested in projects (i.e., used to buy resources, hire workers, and market the product) that seemed to the investor to be likely to give a high return on the original investment. Naturally, investors decide to spend their capital according to the desires and needs of those who buy goods and services.

Once the original entrepreneurial investment of capital has been made, someone must be hired to manage the new business, factory, or other endeavour.

Modern America has developed a chain of command, from the foreman on the loading dock to the executive in the conference room, whose job is to see that things run smoothly and efficiently.

Good management can often make the difference between a successful or unsuccessful operation. In America management was said to be mostly a matter of systematic analysis: "scientific management" became a veritable movement.

#### A Mixed Economy: The United States System

The economic system of the United States, which brings together the resources that we have been describing, is principally privately owned. This system is often referred to as the "free enterprise system" and can be contrasted to a socialist economy, which depends heavily on government planning and on public ownership of the means of production.

It should be noted that although the United States operates a system of private enterprise, government has to some extent always been involved in regulating and guiding the American economy. Yet despite this history of government intervention, individuals in the United States have always been able to choose for whom they will work and what they will buy. Most important, they vote for officials who will set economic policy.

Traditionally, the system has



Boeing 737s are assembled at Boeing Aircraft Company plant in Everett, Washington.

develop their businesses.

In theory, unless they can provide goods or services of a quality and price to compete with others, they are driven from the market, so only the most efficient and those who best serve the public remain in business.

In the United States most people are simultaneously consumers and producers; they are also voters who help influence the decisions of government.

The mixture among consumers, producers, and government changes constantly, making a dynamic rather than a static economy.

Consumers look for the best values for what they spend while producers seek the best price and profit for what they have to sell. Government, at the federal, state, and local levels, seeks to promote the public safety, assure fair competition, and provide a range of services to be better performed by public rather than private enterprise.

Some of these public services include education, the postal (but not the telephone) service, the road system, social statistical reporting and, of course, national defence.

In this system, when economic forces are unfettered, supply and demand create the price of goods and services. Entrepreneurs are free to

mitigate the amassing of large sums of money by combining investments of many people, making possible large-scale enterprise.

#### Government's Role in the Economy

Consumers and producers obviously make decisions that mould the economy, but there is a third major element to consider: the role of government. Government has a powerful effect on the economy in at least four ways:

**Direct Assistance.** The government provides many kinds of help to businesses and individuals. For example, tariffs permit certain products to remain relatively free of foreign competition: imports are sometimes taxed so that American products are able to compete better with certain foreign goods.

Government also provides aid to farmers by subsidizing prices they receive for their crops.

In quite a different area, government supports individuals who cannot adequately care for themselves, by making grants to working parents with dependent children, by providing medical care for the aged and the indigent, and through social insurance programmes to help the unemployed and retirees. Government also supplies relief for the poor and help for the disabled.

#### Output of Goods and Services

Almost two-thirds of the nation's total economic output consists of goods and services bought by individuals for personal use. The remaining one-third is bought by government and business. Because of this ratio, the nation has been characterised also as a "consumer economy."

Public policy permits such companies to make a reasonable profit, but limits their ability to raise prices "unfairly" (as defined by the regulators), since the public depends on their services.

Often control is exercised to protect the public, as for example, when the Food and Drug Administration bans harmful drugs or requires standards of quality in food. In other industries, government sets guidelines to ensure fair competition without using direct control.

**Stabilization and Growth** Branches of government, including Congress and such entities as the Federal Reserve

and drives out those who cannot compete.

Providers of goods and services include owners, managers, and workers. Owners and managers make decisions on what and how to produce, relying on what they think the public will buy and expecting to earn a profit from their business operations.

The Gross National Product (GNP) measures the total output of goods and services in a given year. A word of caution is in order when using GNP as an indicator of national well-being.

Environmentalists and philosophers point out that GNP is not an adequate measure of the quality of life in a nation — it only measures the market value of the goods and services. Economic growth, in contrast, creates the increasingly difficult problem of maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

In 1979 the US economy produced \$2,368,800 million in GNP. Its size was greater than the GNP of the USSR, West Germany, and France combined.

#### The Continuing Problem of Poverty

Americans have been troubled, over the years, by an inability to eradicate completely the existence of poverty in the United States. Through the Department of Labour, government has defined a minimum amount of income necessary for basic maintenance of a family of four. The amount may fluctuate, depending upon inflation and the cost of living and where the family lives. While poverty still exists for all too many people, the amount of families below the poverty line went down steadily from 1960 to 1974, when a small increase was observed again.

And for all its vitality, America faces problems of poverty, unemployment, and environmental pollution. Some of these social ills are caused, in part, by the very success of the economy. One of the tasks of the next several decades will be to make headway against these difficult problems.



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By Norman Langer

AS THE 20th century nears its end, many Americans have been contemplating the successes and shortcomings of the country's agriculture. They have found much to be proud of, but they have also raised some nagging questions.

The successes of American agriculture are easy to see — and many farmers are quick to boast of them. In parts of the Midwest, signs along major highways remind motorists that "one farmer feeds 75 people." Thanks to nature's bounty and to the effective use of machines, fertilisers and chemicals, American farmers are virtually unrivalled in producing crops cheaply and in quantity.

The United States produces as much as half of the world's soybeans and corn for grain, and from 10 to 25 per cent of its cotton, wheat, tobacco and vegetable oils.

American agriculture is, by any standards, big business. Indeed, the term "agribusiness"

## Agribusiness is big business

"has been coined to reflect the large-scale nature of agricultural enterprise in the modern US economy."

The term covers the entire complex of farm-related businesses, from the individual farmer to the multinational maker of farm chemicals, rural banks, shippers of farm products, commodity dealers, firms that manufacture farm equipment, food-processing industries, grocery chains and many other businesses.

Both American and foreign consumers benefit from the American farmer's low-cost output. American consumers pay far less for their food than the people of many other industrial countries.

Moreover, one third of the cropland in the United States is planted in crops destined for export — to Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Agricultural exports reached a high of \$43.3 thousand million

in 1981. Agricultural imports lag far behind, leaving a surplus in the agricultural balance of trade.

The standard of living of American farmers is generally high. Incomes of farm families average about three quarters of those of non-farm families, but because farm families' living expenses are lower, their standard of living is close to the national average. Although farm living once meant isolation from the comforts of modern life, this is no longer the case.

### Technology

The readiness of many farmers to adopt new technology has been one of the strengths of American agriculture. Computers are but the latest in a long line of innovations that have helped American farmers to cut costs and improve productivity.

Yet farmers have been traditionalists as well as innovators. They preserve a deep conservatism and respect for tradition that has helped to lend stability to rural communities in times of rapid change.

However, American agriculture has a dark side as well as a bright side. Farmers in the United States go through alternating periods of prosperity and recession and environmental and other concerns.

While the high productivity of American agriculture has kept food prices low for consumers, farmers have been perhaps too successful. Crop surpluses and low prices have made it hard for many farmers to make a profit.

The cost of the products farmers buy — tractors, fertilisers, pesticides — has risen faster than the prices they receive for their crops. High interest rates have added to the farmers' burden.

A period of economic difficulty began in the early 1980s. Agricultural exports declined, partly due to the high value of the US dollar (which raised the cost of the American products to foreign buyers). Crop prices fell and interest rates rose. Many farmers found themselves hard pressed to keep up payments on loans and mortgages taken earlier when prices (and income) were higher.

As in the 1930s, a significant number of farmers lost their farms and equipment, which were sold off to satisfy the farmers' debts.

In dozens of farm communities, the crisis caused the closing of banks, farmer cooperatives and small businesses. A variety of governmental and private programmes helped to ease the suffering, but many farmers wondered whether the good times had finally come to an end.

Some observers have claimed that the small family farm is no longer viable in the United States. Farms have been getting bigger and bigger, while the farm population has dwindled.

The exodus of people from the land has contributed to unemployment and social problems in American cities. Today, only 2.4 million people (in a total United States population of 230 million) are classified as farmers.

One third or more of those are in fact only part-time farmers. They also hold non-farm jobs with which to supplement their incomes. Meanwhile, more and more farms are passing into the hands of corporations, ranging from small, one-family businesses to giant conglomerates. About one fifth of all farm income goes to corporations.

Defenders of the family farm deplore the trend toward bigger, corporate farms. They say

that corporations are interested only in "the bottom line" (the net profit) and that they are more likely than family farmers to use production techniques that might damage the environment.

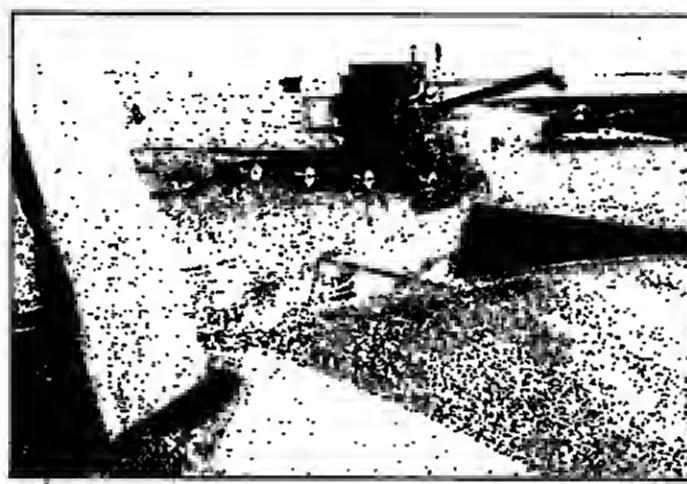
The family farmer, in this view, has a respect for the land and a sense of stewardship that corporations lack. Others, however, defend corporate farming. They point out that corporations usually have more capital than family farmers, and can thus afford conservation measures that pay off only over a long period of time.

### Critics

Critics accuse both corporate and family farmers of damaging the environment. Since the 1940s, American farmers have multiplied their use of artificial fertilisers and chemicals designed to kill weeds and insect pests and to protect against crop diseases.

Such farming aids have played an indispensable role in increasing crop output, but they have also caused many problems. Rainfall that seeps through or runs off the soil has carried fertilisers into ground water, rivers and lakes, damaging water quality and promoting the growth of undesirable water plants.

Toxic farm chemicals, some linked to cancer and other diseases, have at times found their way into the nation's water, food and air. Some have caused harm to farmers and farm workers — although chemical companies insist that their products are safe when used according to directions.



Contributing to farm efficiency, modern combines can perform all harvest functions in one operation; they often work together to cover thousands of hectares in a few hours.



The family-size small farm, so important in the 19th century development of American culture and political institutions, is no longer economically competitive and is seemingly on its way to extinction.

## Growing social equality

IN THE 20th century, women in America have achieved substantial gains in terms of social and economic equality with men — particularly in the present generation. Statistically, they outnumber men (by about 51.4 to 48.6 per cent) and they live longer. An American woman can choose virtually any career she wants, and increasing numbers are entering the fields of law, medicine and government.

Politics is especially appealing to women who wish to effect social changes. Since 1916, 120 women have served in the Congress of the United States. Seven women have been governors of their states, and nine have been presidential cabinet officers. In 1981, Sandra Day O'Connor became the first woman to serve as a justice on the US Supreme Court.

During the current congressional session 23 women are serving elected terms in the House of Representatives, and two women are US Senators. Nine hundred ninety-three women represent their constituents in state legislatures, and many hold important positions in national, state and local governments.

About 48 per cent of the total labour force is female. The largest group of women workers — almost 15 million — is employed in offices as clerks and secretaries; more than five million work in industrial plants. Women comprise 64 per cent of medical and other health workers, 70 per cent of teachers in elementary and secondary schools and 98 per cent of stenographers, typists and secretaries.

Some American women are top business executives, and



Elizabeth Dole was the only woman in America who was powerful enough to wake up in the morning and honestly wonder whether she'd finish the year as First Lady, Vice-President, or among the unemployed.

many own businesses. The science professions are attracting more women than ever before.

Recent years have seen a rapid increase in the number of women joining the paid labour force. Today, almost 54 per cent of all women working age

are employed. Over 50 per cent of working women are married, and 60 per cent of working wives have school-age children.

In order to develop their careers, working women often marry later and have fewer children. Although husbands are increasingly sharing in household work, many women still carry a double load as they continue to fulfil their traditional responsibilities for homemaking and child rearing.

Women have demonstrated particular dedication, competence and skill in voluntary social activities. They have brought about changes in the social service delivery system, and created large organizations, many associated with international groups having similar aims.

Among those are the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women. Women in business and the professions have formed organizations to help their professional positions.

Many feminist groups have organized in recent years as a result of the "women's movement." Concerned with sex discrimination, they reach into every region of the nation. Among the most influential are: National Organization for Women (NOW), the National Women's Political Caucus and the Women's Equity Action League.



Reverend Suzan Johnson of New York City: a pioneer, not just in her profession but on the larger landscape of the human spirit.

## Planning for a painless move

Moving, especially overseas, can cause traumas in some families, sometimes well ahead of the actual time.

But planning ahead can avoid the pain.

The most important consideration, when a family is contemplating a move, is their selection of a reliable moving company they can communicate with.

In selecting a moving company that will be packing and transporting your household goods and personal effects, it pays to shop around.

Ask friends about their personal experiences with movers. Also consider the company which delivered your household goods when you moved to Kuwait. If you were satisfied with its work then, it's probably your best bet again.

Ask the moving company how it plans to move the items in your house or apartment.

They should also be able to tell you how long it will take to pack your goods and how soon they will arrive at your destination.

They will give you an estimate of the weight of your goods and how much it will cost to ship them.

Remember, estimates are not binding. The actual cost depends on the exact weight or volume of the goods, the distance they are being moved, plus the cost of delivery services, and any other extra services that may be required.

For moving overseas, a company with good international connections is important. Ask the company staff which international movers associations it belongs to and find out if it represents any American or European Van Lines locally.

The best will be members of OMNI or FIDI, which have the most stringent membership requirements.

As a final test, ask to see a list of the company's corporate clients. Big overseas firms often have skilled traffic managers who are experienced at picking out moving companies which offer the best services.

The supervisor of the packing crew is responsible for preparing a detailed inventory of the packed goods, listing the contents of each of the numbered cartons or crates.

This inventory will be required by the customs authorities when you import them into another country.

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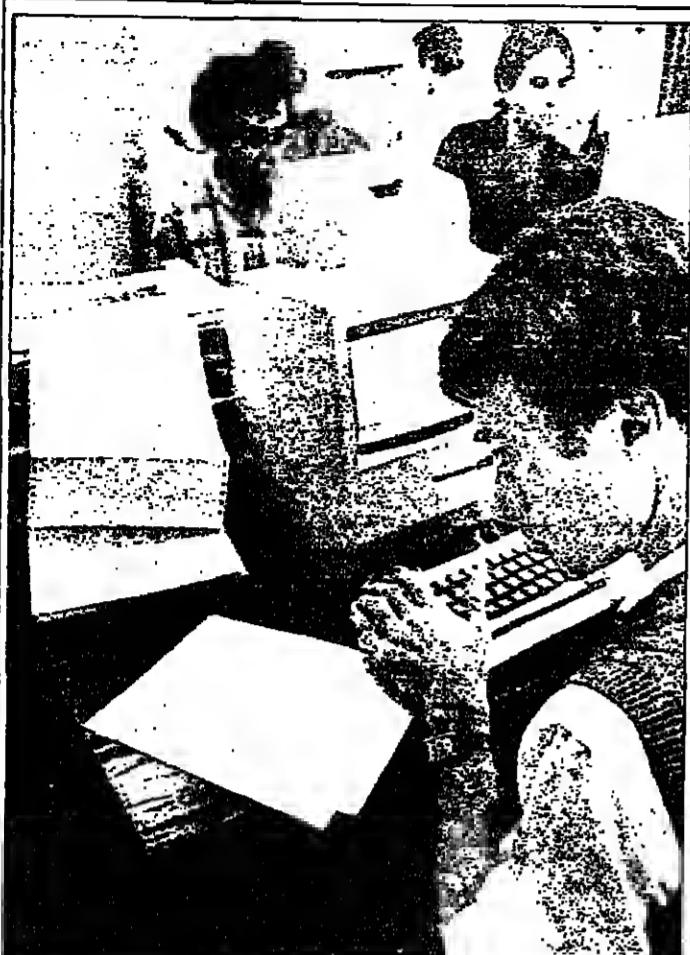
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## Educating for tomorrow

HIGHER education in the United States is being asked to be all things to all people — to provide links with the past, uphold society's values and pass them from one generation to the next, and at the same time to keep pace with fast-changing conditions and develop the technical capabilities needed for social achievement.

It is not enough to educate for today; it has to be for tomorrow, to prepare the undergraduate for the changed world he must face when he emerges from his university.

There is a feeling, not only in the United States but in much of the world, that mankind's technology is developing more rapidly than our ability to cope with it.

To bridge the gap, higher education must widen educational opportunities for all kinds of students — for those of every income level and minority group, for both the exceptional and the substantial achievers.

It must also succeed in making courses and teaching methods more responsive to the social needs of today's pluralistic society, creating more flexible ways for students to enter and go through college, encouraging diversity and experimentation.

### The beginning

For the men who founded America's first college in 1636, the need was to train leaders "to advance learning and to civilise an untamed land."

Harvard and the eight colonial colleges which followed shortly were small, classical institutions serving the elite. Their goal was education of the cultured man.

Gradually, after the United States became an independent nation, a new goal appeared, one which set American education apart from its European forebears.

It was to educate citizens for a democracy. New colleges were founded, public or state-supported institutions appeared, and the "New Enlightenment" liberalised learning. But greater change was ahead.

The frontier was pushing

**It is not enough to educate for today; it has to be for tomorrow, to prepare the undergraduate for the changed world he must face when he emerges from his university.**

westward and sweeping humanitarian and social reforms were in progress; commercial and industrial forces were transforming the economy.

Pressure heightened for educational change to meet the new needs of society. New technical institutes were established to train skilled professionals for the nation's rapidly developing industry and agriculture, and their curricular innovations spread to the older colleges.

### The land-grant colleges

The states opened colleges to train teachers for their growing public school systems.

One of the most important developments in the entire history of American higher education was the Land-Grant College Act of 1862, sponsored by US Representative Justin R. Morrill.

The Morrill Act provided public lands or their monetary equivalent to each state to support at least one college which would provide education in agriculture and the mechanical arts, in addition to other studies.

The second major development during the latter part of the 19th century was the rise of the university and graduate education.

Many renowned liberal arts colleges became universities. A number of state colleges also became universities.

Some of the universities, such as John Hopkins, stressed scholarship and selectivity. Others, particularly the land-grant institutions, emphasised the practical side of learning and the education of large numbers. Ultimately, these different approaches were both accommodated within individual universities, thus shaping singularly American institutions with practical as well as scholarly goals.

The past 30 years have been decades of unprecedented expansion in terms of students and faculty, budgets and buildings.

Higher education, which until about 1940 still served a relatively select and homogenous student body, began to open its doors wider.

By the 1960s, the nation was on its way to "universal access" education. In 1939, only 35.7 per cent of America's secondary school graduates entered college. By 1960, the figure had jumped to 49.5 per cent and by 1974 it was up to 60.7 per cent.

### Effects of social change

Higher education today serves not only students, faculty and others within the academic community, but also government, industry, labour, agriculture and every other sector of society.

As the nation copes with inflation, unemployment, urban and minority problems, environmental quality and other new issues, higher education is called upon for help.

The multiplication of demands from its many constituents makes the choice of priorities exceedingly difficult for higher education.

Colleges and universities face other difficulties as well: They are educating the first college generation raised on television nearly from infancy.

This generation is different in many ways. Physically, contemporary youth are larger and healthier. They also mature earlier than in the past: Studies show that average teenagers today are — in intellectual development — approximately one grade ahead of their parents when they were their age.

### Organisational structure and innovation

It's a generation which has seen technological change bring about increased leisure, greater affluence, new concepts of women's roles, the need to modernise existing skills and develop new ones.

Their awareness of change, their education and exposure to the mass media make youth sensitive to social problems and impatient for their solution, ready to question tradition and authority.

The basic structure of American higher education as it has developed over the past two centuries includes some 2,600 accredited colleges and

universities. The terms "college" and "university" are often used interchangeably, although the former is frequently a part of the latter.

An American college typically offers a blend of natural and social sciences and humanistic studies and requires four years of study to earn a bachelor's degree.

A university, on the other hand, is usually composed of one or more undergraduate colleges of arts and sciences, and additionally has graduate schools and professional schools or faculties. Any college or university can be either a public institution or privately funded and managed. A distinctly American institution is the two-year junior college or, as it is often called, community college. Usually locally controlled and publicly financed, it offers studies leading to technical or semi-professional occupations, or studies which prepare a student to enrol in a four-year institution.

A student typically enters college after successfully completing 12 years of elementary and secondary school.

Admission standards vary considerably from school to school. In addition to a good academic record, admissions officials look at the student's leadership potential, extracurricular areas of interest such as sports or music, and seriousness of purpose.

Once admitted, the typical student will be expected to take about five three-hour-a-week



A statue of John Harvard, who founded America's very first college in 1636.

courses every semester (usually running from October to late January, and February to late May).

The student usually takes four years to complete a bachelor's degree requirement of about 40 three-hour courses, or 120 credits.

### Response

Educators are keenly aware of the need to offer modern youth more than a traditional mix of college courses, and at the same time want to retain the best of the past. Thus modern curriculum reforms offer new academic courses to meet both changing social needs and student demands for work with relevance to contemporary problems and their own future.

One area in which this res-

ponse has been most evident is ethnic studies: Afro-American and Black studies are offered at a number of schools; American Indian, Dutch and Polish studies are included in various parts of the country; there are Mexican-American at others, particularly in the Western states, and the University of Alaska is offering a "Northern Studies" programme.

There has also been an increase in Japanese, Chinese and other Asian studies which have long been offered in many institutions.

Still another innovation called "experiential education" reflects the efforts of educators to meet the needs of modern youth in preparing for a future unlike the one their parents knew.



Studies show that average teenagers today are — in intellectual development — approximately one grade ahead of their parents when they were their age.

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7	Abu Dhabi	3 Days			

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**CANADA DRY**

COMMENTATORS on journalism and the social sciences have pointed out that the term "media" as used to describe the various news organizations and communications networks in the United States implies a monolithic solidarity to what are in fact a very large number of competing and diverse voices.

They note that the "news media" in the United States embraces, for example, 1,882 daily newspapers, 7,957 weekly newspapers, and at least 11,000 magazines. Both the number and circulation of major magazines have increased in recent years. In 25 years the circulation of major magazines increased to more than 225 million.

The "news media" also include the three television networks and the hundreds of individual stations that carry their programmes. The networks are the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), and the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), whose parent companies rank 41st, 94th and 168th respectively in the Fortune 500 list of the largest US industrial firms. (The parent company of NBC is RCA Corp., once known as Radio Corporation of America.)

The three networks have a dominant influence in the entertainment and information media, since they reach the greatest number of people, have the largest budgets, and their news reports are believed by most people.

Also included in the term "media" are book publishing firms, engaged in a big business that grows bigger every year. Between 1974 and 1979, US book sales increased from \$4,000 million to over \$5,800 million annually.

The term "media" is used in another important sense, referring simply to the channels of communication through which information can pass, without regard to the direction, the nature or the source of the information. Under this definition, the "media" also include telephone systems, cables, telecommunications lines, teletype operations, and satellite systems. These channels of communication comprise an important part of the modern process of news gathering and

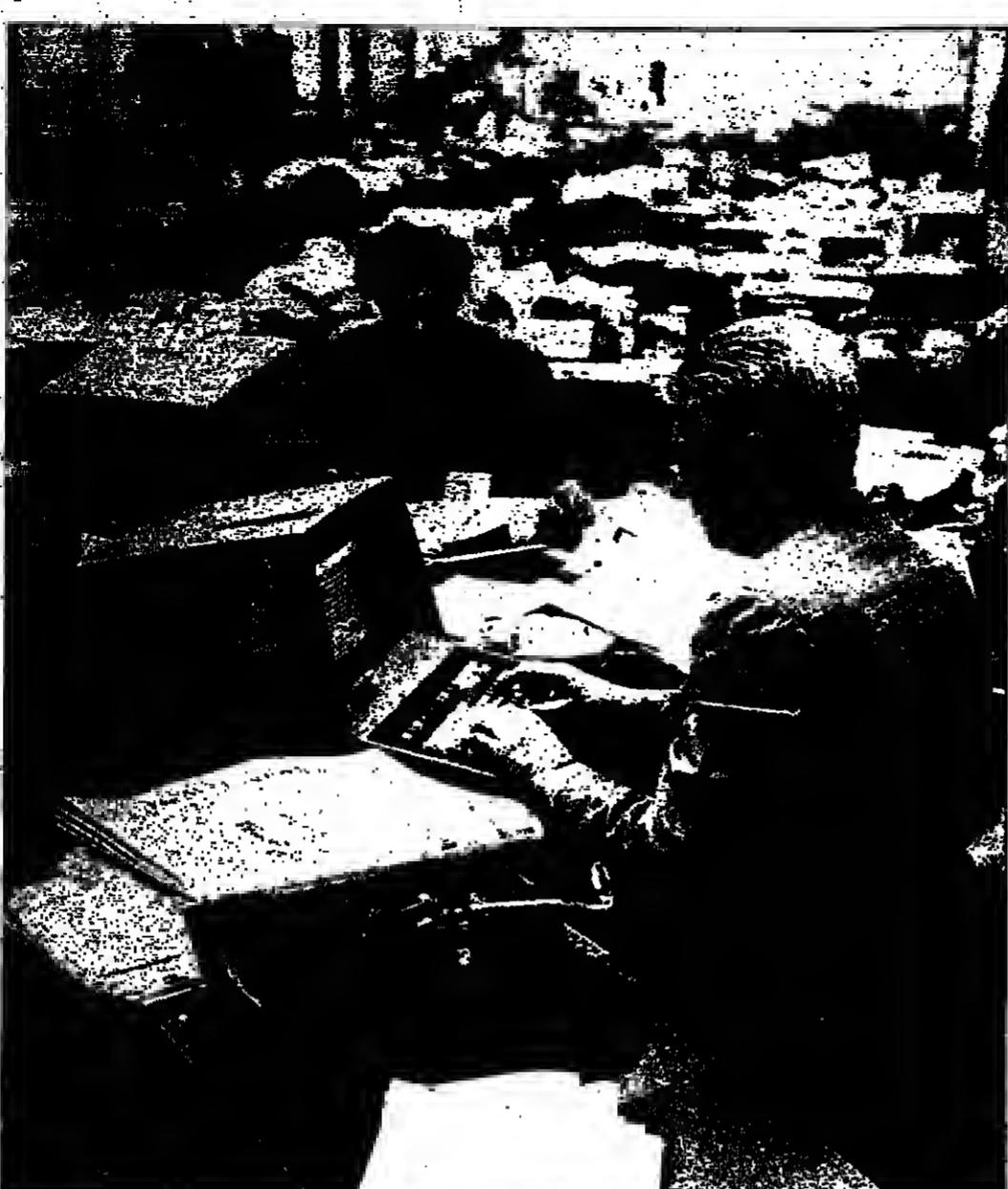
dissemination, because they provide the technology for an age of instant, world-wide communication, and the technology has a significant effect on the size of audiences reached and the speed of communications.

As commentator Kevin Phillips wrote about the growth of the communications business in the United States: "As in the 1970s, 30 to 40 percent of the US gross national product accounted for the production, consumption, and dissemination of knowledge. Not alfalfa, calico, rolling stock or petroleum products — knowledge. The media in question may be government memos, school instruction, newspapers, television, foundation studies, legal briefs, computers, scientific evaluations... Collectively, they have created a revolution as profound as the mid-nineteenth century upheaval when manufacturing now increasingly subordinated by the knowledge economy moved ahead of agriculture."

The rapid growth of enterprises reporting news and disseminating information has led some social commentators to believe that a quiet revolution, or at least an upheaval, has taken place in recent years in connection with the news media. A columnist noted that the "rising tide of national debate and concern over the media is the decade's most notable economic, cultural and political phenomenon."

#### Concern

Politicians have expressed concern about the power of the media for many years. President Franklin D. Roosevelt believed that most US newspapers of the 1930s were opposed to him and his policies, and tried (unsuccessfully) to prevent newspaper publishers from owning radio stations. In 1969, Richard Nixon's Vice-President, Spiro Agnew, made a number of speeches attacking the press, accusing it of expressing the biases of "effete snobs" and "eastern seaboard liberals," which he said did not represent



Clattering typewriters are obsolete (along with mounds of crumpled copy paper) in the comparatively antiseptic modern newsroom.

opinion in the country at large. Since Agnew left office in 1973, criticism of the news media has become more moderate in tone, but it has not died down. In fact, the criticism has become broader in scope since Agnew's departure; he was essentially making an ideological attack. Today there is a feeling that more is at issue than just ideology.

The "national debate" about the media has focused on some of the following issues:

- Public opinion polls have revealed a declining measure of public confidence in the news media.
- Newspaper circulation has declined and the number of newspaper readers is diminishing.
- The number of daily news-

papers in the United States has declined from a peak of about 2,200 in 1910 to 1,748 in 1970. (In 1910, the population of the United States was less than half as large as it would be 60 years later.)

Competitio with television for advertising dollars has been damaging to newspapers, largely because of the trend of urban populations to move to

suburbs. The suburban audience today is inclined to turn to television for its national news and reads newspapers primarily for local news and entertainment features. Consequently, some old, big city newspapers are published in specialized "zoned" editions for different regions, or, in some cases, the circulation has been captured by entirely new suburban newspapers — often the Constitution being approved. The First Amendment reads:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances".

#### Free

Changes brought about by the technology of television and demographic movement clearly affect the operations of news media, but they are not necessarily alarming. But social critics do express concern about a growing concentration of power in the hands of just a few publishers and corporations.

#### Press

Before the American Revolution, a few independent newspapers with small circulations set the course that other newspapers would subsequently follow by agitating against the Stamp Act and other aspects of British colonial rule. However, when the Federal Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787, and a constitution for the new nation was hammered out, there was no mention of the press anywhere in it. In fact, Alexander Hamilton had argued in one of the Federalist Papers (which were published serially in newspapers):

"What is the liberty of the press? Who can give it any definition which does not leave the utmost latitude for evasion? I hold it to be impracticable; and from this I infer that its security, whatever fine declarations may be inserted in any constitution respecting it, must altogether depend on public opinion, and on the general spirit of the people and the government."

However, the Constitution was ratified in 1789 only after several state legislatures had been assured that a Bill of Rights would be added, which was accomplished two years later with 10 amendments to

the 18th century it protected them from such criticism.

Today, politicians are regarded as "public figures," and courts have interpreted the libel laws as meaning that newspapers are protected from prosecution for making comments about them, unless reckless malice can be proved. The law today exposes public figures to criticism; at the end of

the 18th century it protected them from such criticism.

During a typical day, an affiliated station devotes about 70 per cent of its air time to programming supplied by the network and obtains about 30 per cent from other sources. Apart from local news, sports and weather programmes, television stations generally produce few of their own programmes. But stations buy movies and syndicated entertainment programmes from firms independent of networks and sell time within these programmes to advertisers.

often consisting of personal attacks or misleading information. The early press certainly did not publish the secret deliberations of government, but editors sometimes risked imprisonment for publishing editorials.

#### Networks

The three television networks, all with headquarters in New York, are essentially programme distribution companies, which are not licensed by the government (although all three own broadcasting stations that are). A network buys programmes from television production companies, most of which are located in Hollywood, such as MCA (Music Corporation of America), Universal, Disney, 20th Century Fox, Warner's, and then distributes these programmes to television stations across the country that are affiliated with the network. Each network is affiliated with about 200 stations, which are independently owned (with the exception of five to seven stations, which a network itself owns). The network is paid by advertisers to insert commercial announcements on the programmes the network buys — and the network pays the stations a portion of its advertising fee for running the programmes and commercials. The local stations can sell time between programmes to local advertisers.

By law, no broadcaster can own more than seven television stations, and 10 radio stations, with no more than one radio-TV combination in a single market. This law is based on the theory that decentralization or local ownership is more in the national interest than concentration of media properties by one owner. No network is permitted more than one affiliated station in a single market.

Today, politicians are regarded as "public figures," and courts have interpreted the libel laws as meaning that newspapers are protected from prosecution for making comments about them, unless reckless malice can be proved. The law today exposes public figures to criticism; at the end of the 18th century it protected them from such criticism.

The early American press consisted almost entirely of what we would call editorials. There was little news reporting, but a good deal of opinion,

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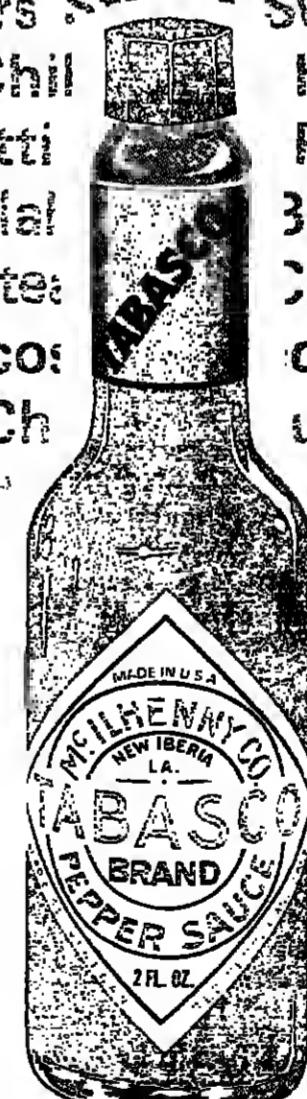
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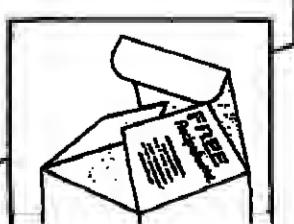
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## AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY: AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

(Continued from Page 15)

United States. Its labyrinthine interior framework, designed by Gustave Eiffel of Eiffel Tower fame, can be explored by a stairway which leads to an observation gallery taking in the whole of New York harbour. The statue and its surrounding island form a National Monument, and there is a Museum of Immigration beneath the pedestal.

### American Architecture

From the eerie, pre-historic Indian cave-houses of Mesa Verde to the mirror-glass skyscrapers that reflect the skies of New York. America is a treasure house of great architecture. Each region has its own characteristic "look": white clapboard villages and steeples in New England, pillared porticos and spacious avenues in the South, massive huts and squareness in the Great Plains, adobe curves and shady patios in the Southwest. Spanish plaster and coloured tiles on the Pacific Coast. Superimposed upon all these traditional styles is the eclectic magnificence of modern American architecture. Amazing buildings crop up in the most unexpected places, for example the abandoned A-Bomb missile site on the plains of North Dakota — a weird mass of pyramids and towers that has been called "one of the most peculiarly impressive

built groups of our time." Even the small city of Albany, New York, combines the sedate splendour of a Victorian capitol with an eruption of huge glass skyscrapers — dramatic, even shocking, but entirely American. The following list of remarkable structures in and around major gateway cities is only a small sampling of the architectural abundance of the United States. All can be visited often in the company of guides.

**Boston** — Quincy Market (restored eighteenth-century complex adjacent to historic wharf area); Massachusetts State Capitol (gold-domed Bulfinch original); Trinity Church (H.H. Richardson masterpiece); Harvard Yard (exquisite campus dating back to 1636).

**New York** — Rockefeller Centre (skyscraper complex and underground city); Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace (a typical brownstone of Civil War period); Grand Central Terminal (one of the world's largest and most beautiful railroad stations); Public Library (Carrie and Hastings original); Carnegie Mansion (Fifth Avenue chateau now housing the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of design); Lincoln Centre (theatre and concert-hall complex).

**Washington, D.C.** — Library of Congress

## America the beautiful

(splendidly ornate Italian Renaissance tile); White House and Octagon House (classic Georgian mansions); Jefferson, Lincoln, and Washington Memorials; Washington Cathedral (unfinished Gothic masterpiece); Mount Vernon, Va. (George Washington's Colonial plantation); and in Charlottesville, Va.: Monticello and University of Virginia (the crowning glories of architect-President Thomas Jefferson).

**Chicago** — Chicago Auditorium Theatre (Romanesque cultural complex by the great Louis Sullivan); Marshall Field and Co. (massive century-old retail landmark); Civic Centre Plaza (skyscraper oasis dominated by Picasso sculpture); Marina City (lakefront development, cylindrical apartment towers); and more than fifty "prairie style" buildings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

**San Francisco** — Mission Dolores (Franciscan monastery, 1782); Ghirardelli Square (old chocolate factory converted to restaurants and shops); Palace of Fine Arts (extraordinary Beaux Arts pillared pavilion); Kong Chow and Tin How Temples (Chinese pioneer monuments); Japanese Cultural and Trade Centre (landscaped hotel/shopping/showroom complex); Transamerica Tower (controversial spindly pyramid).

### American Art

The galleries and museums of the United States possess a prodigious store of paintings and sculpture, from pre-Columbian artifacts to the very latest in contemporary computerised creativity. Many museums are free; others admit visitors on a "pay-what-you-wish" basis; a few charge a modest entry fee which rarely rises above \$1.50. Remember that there are thousands of museums devoted to history, the performing arts, natural history, science, archaeology, and so on. Free lectures and concerts are offered by many museums. The majority have restaurants, cafeterias, and souvenir shops.

Some of the most famous and popular art museums in the United States are New York's Metropolitan, one of the world's great storehouses of

European and American art (with superb new Egyptian gallery); Washington, D.C.'s National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery; Boston's Museum of Fine Arts; Chicago's Art Institute; and the Abby Aldrich Rockfeller Folk Art Collection in Williamsburg, Virginia.

### Musical America

Original musical art forms which the United States has contributed to world culture include spiritual, jazz, country and Western, and rock. But this nation is also rich in classical orchestral music, opera, and ballet. Performances take place not only during the official fall winter season in major cities, but also during the spring and summer at countless festivals in delightful rural surroundings.

Representative listings of major dance companies and leading opera houses follow.

Paradoxically, you do not always have to be in New York to see a Broadway show. Major new musicals and dramatic productions go on the road before opening on the Great White Way, sometimes performing for a full year in "try-out" towns all over the country. Also, country playhouses often revive the great successes of big city theatre during summer festivals, sometimes with the original stars as guest performers.

If you are in New York, of course, you should not miss the thrill and sophistication of a genuine Broadway "hit". Although such shows are frequently sold out months in advance, you can often get returned tickets — even for the hottest show in town — by waiting patiently at the box office an hour or two before curtain time. Good seats cost from \$6.50 to \$17.50, although matinees and "off-Broadway" experimental shows are often cheaper. It is possible to

buy half-price tickets for shows that are not sold out at a special booth in Times Square, day of performance only.

An increasingly popular form of entertainment in the United States is the intimate dinner theatre, which combines leisurely dining and dining with stage acts ranging from one-man performances to mammoth showgirl spectacles. The transience rate of such theatres is extremely high: fashionable new ones constantly replace those whose attendance is slipping so no listing will be attempted here. Your best source of information will be the weekly entertainment magazines provided free in most city hotels, the show pages of local newspapers, or the classified telephone directory.

Gambling is legal in Nevada, Puerto Rico, and in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Nightclub Tours are arranged by sightseeing companies in major cities.

## Flagship of Middle East division

THE Holiday Inn, Kuwait, has been described as a "superb example of advanced international architecture."

Built at a total cost of KD23 million (\$81 million), the 5-star Holiday Inn hotel is the most modern and dramatic Holiday Inn in the world, and the flagship of the 12 strong Middle East divisions.

The 415 rooms include studios, standard suites, deluxe suites, and a Royal Suite. Room rates inclusive of tax but with a 15 per cent service charge range from KD29 to KD34, from KD60 to KD80 (\$211-\$281) for suite. Special rates are available for groups, business accounts and airlines.

For the businessman there are secretarial services, telex, Holldex worldwide bookings service, car hire facilities, direct dial telephones in the bedrooms, meeting rooms and first class conference and banqueting facilities.

All hotel guests have the choice of the finest dining facilities in Kuwait. The coffee shop overlooks the gardens, and near the outdoor swimming pool there is a barbecue and buffet bar. The first class Danna Restaurant beneath the multi-level terraces of the Babylon gardens claims to



Jean Abou Nohra, GM, Holiday Inn, offer the finest dining in Kuwait. Finally there is the Al Andalus Supper Club which features live entertainment and an unusual dance floor of glass suspended over multi-coloured water effects of a central pool.

The Holiday Inn's recreational facilities are unrivaled in Kuwait. In addition to the large swimming pool, there is a four lane bowling alley, a first class Health Club, complete with whirlpools, saunas, massage rooms, a fully equipped gymnasium, and five top class squash courts with glass viewing walls with galleries.

The hotel was opened in 1982 it has merited the following awards:

1. Torchbearers' Award for Outstanding Development 1982
2. Torchbearers' Award for Excellence in Product Quality and Service 1983
3. Torchbearers' Award for Excellence in Product Quality and Service 1984
4. Torchbearers' Award for being among Top 20 Hotels worldwide 1984
5. Torchbearers' Award for Excellence in Product Quality and Service 1985
6. Customer Service Award for being among Top 5 Hotels worldwide 1985
7. Superior Holiday Inn 1986
8. Superior Holiday Inn 1987



Holiday Inn family.

## The ultimate rulers

(Continued from Page 9)

response of American politicians to the "competitiveness" idea is that no real dispute exists between the parties. All the politicians are talking about similar goals: heaving up America, opening up markets in Japan and East Asia, driving down the federal and trade deficits. Politics no longer seems to be a matter of the parties advocating different policies. Rather, the parties are competing to see which one can become most closely identified with the same set of ideas.

If competitiveness is one area where a desire for communitarian action has surfaced, another possible area may be where the communitarian economic and moral impulses

intersect. This merging of economic and moral issues has defined workfare: moving welfare mothers towards jobs by providing economic aid (child care, medical insurance) and moral guidance. The idea — best articulated by New York University political scientist Lawrence Mead in Beyond Entitlement: The Social Obligations of Citizenship — that there are reciprocal obligations here, society's and the welfare recipient's, has struck a chord with Republicans and Democrats alike.

Vice-President George Bush, a Republican and Michael Dukakis, a Democrat, have wrapped up their parties' nominations for the presidential elections this year.

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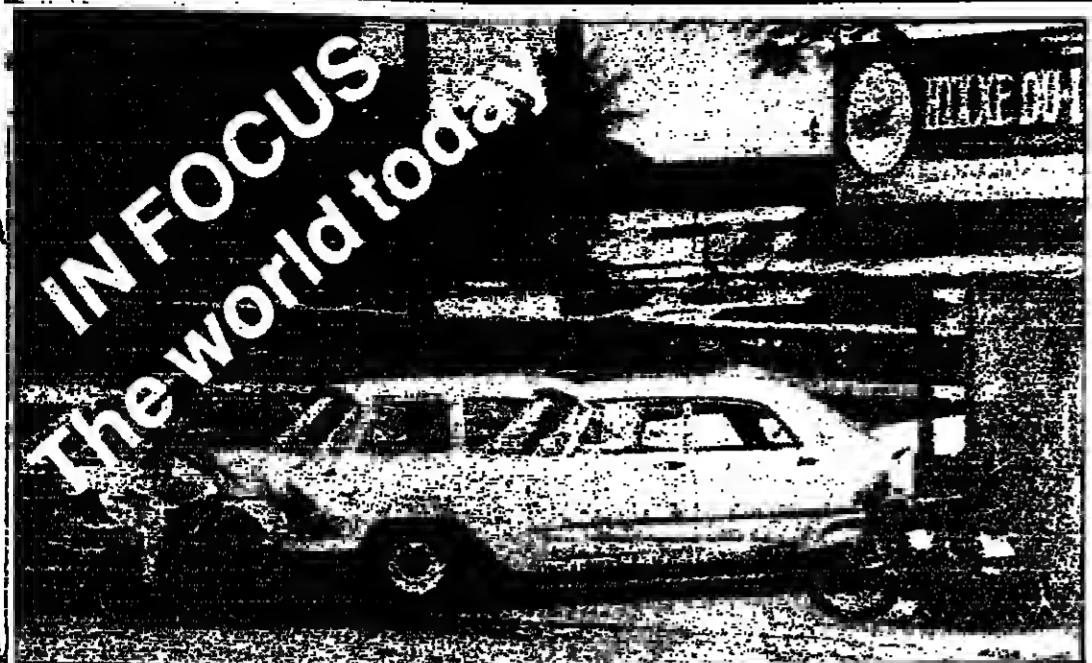
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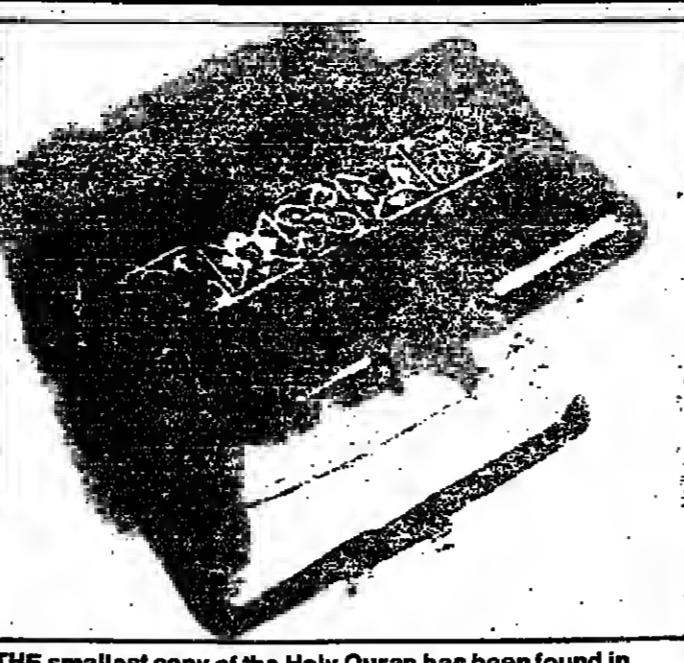
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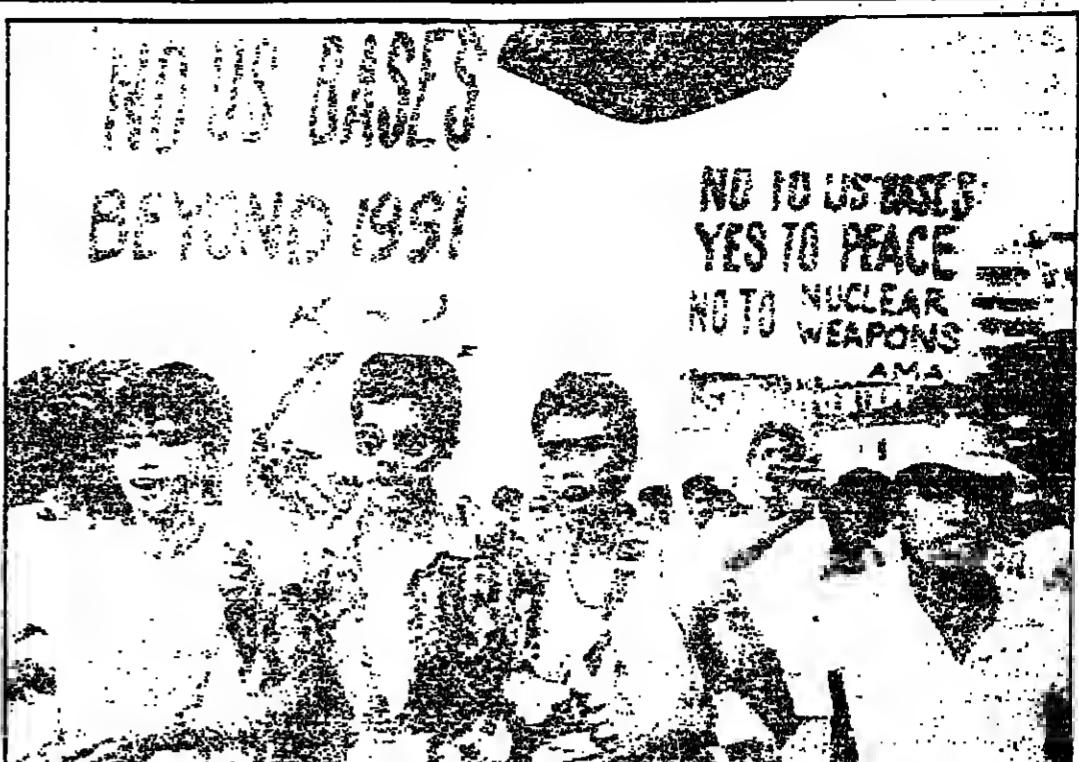
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A VIETNAMESE woman pedals past a line of US-made 1960's Dodge and Plymouth automobiles yesterday along a Saigon street. An enterprising Vietnamese businessman rents the cars for use during weddings and social occasions. (Reuter wirephoto)



THE smallest copy of the Holy Quran has been found in Poland. The copy is over three centimetres long and two centimetres wide.



SOME 1,000 leftist marchers denounced the presence of US military bases in the Philippines yesterday. Their leaders tramped to the US embassy and gave an American official a notice of eviction of the facilities. (Reuter wirephoto)



POPE John Paul prays, flanked by newly appointed Cardinals Antonio Maria Javiera Orta of Spain, far left, and Jacques Martin of France, right, at the canonization in St Peter's Basilica of two new saints, Rose Philippine Duchesne, a 19th century French nun who worked with American Indians and Simone de Roxas, a 16th century Spanish priest. (Reuter wirephoto)



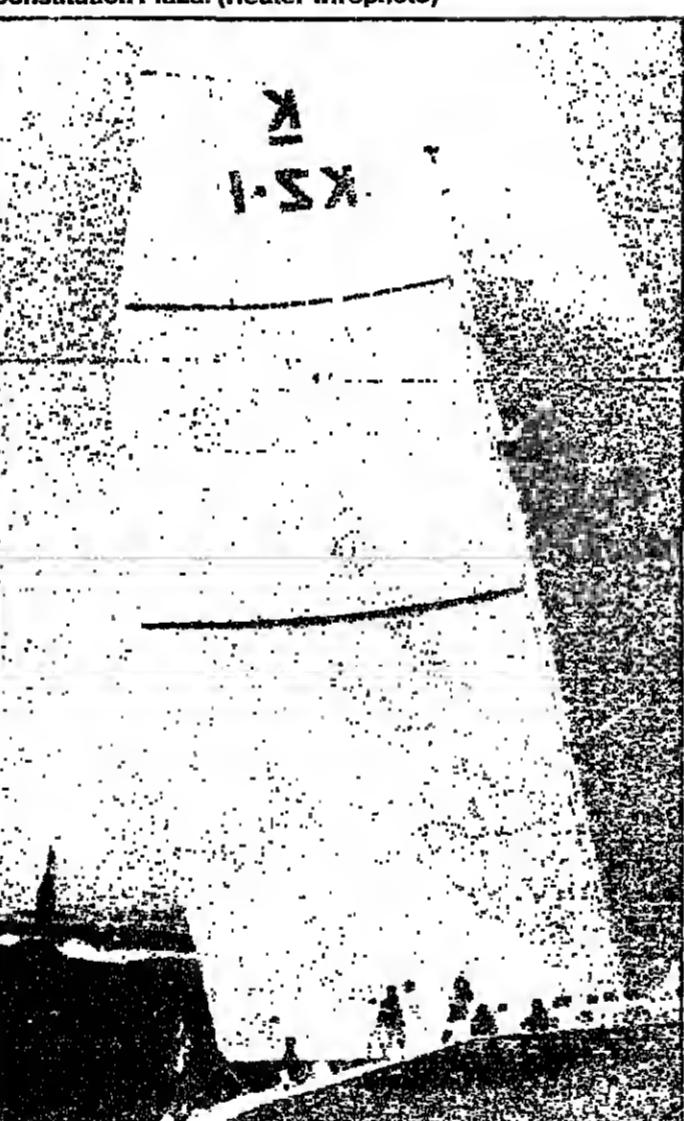
CARLOS SALINAS de GORTARI, presidential candidate for the Institutional Revolutionary Party, speaking in front of a giant portrait of Mexico's first revolutionary President Francisco Madero on Saturday in Mexico City's Constitution Plaza. (Reuter wirephoto)



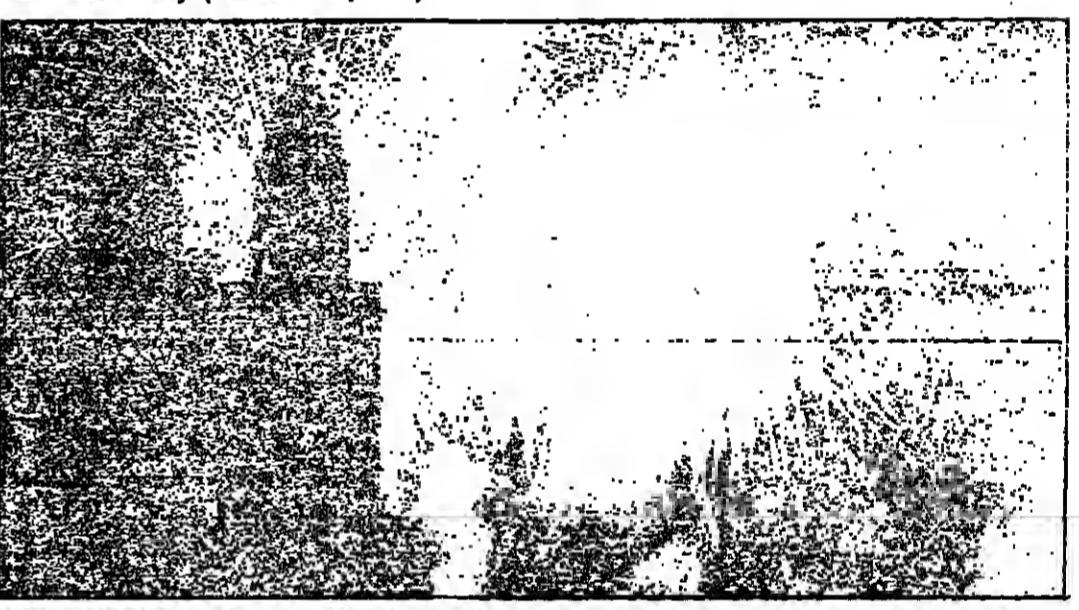
A CHINESE troupe performing a traditional dragon dance in front of a mural of the Statue of Liberty on Saturday during an Independence Day 'block party' held on the grounds of the US embassy. (Reuter wirephoto)



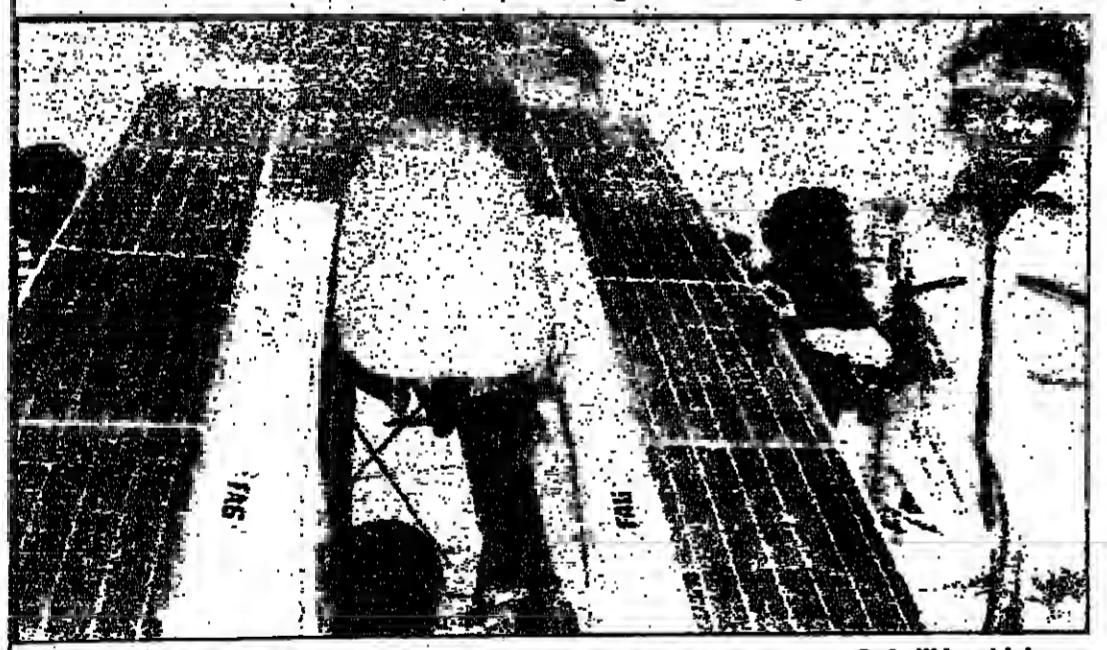
PAKISTANI President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq (right) receives UN envoy Diego Cordovez with a warm handshake before their talks on the Afghan situation. (Reuter wirephoto)



KIWI merchant banker Mich Fay's 90-foot waterline sloop 'New Zealand' has run into a few unexpected problems with several US nuclear submarines (left) based in San Diego. Apparently the 21-foot keel acts as an antenna picking up the pinging sounds of underwater sonar buoys used to guide the submerged subs into harbour. The yacht has had a few close calls with the turbulence caused from subs, but no mishaps. The New Zealand could face defending America's Cup champion Dennis Conner's yacht in September. (Reuter wirephoto)



A FIREWORKS display over Zurich near the Grossmuenster Church on the occasion of a musical festival. (Reuter wirephoto)



WEST GERMAN Michael Trykowski stands next to his winning solar car Sofa III in which he won the Tour de Sol, the Third World Championship of solar mobiles in Etoy, Switzerland on Saturday. The car can attain speeds of up to 110 km/h, needs 2 kilowatts/100km and can run for 150-300 kms without sunlight. (Reuter wirephoto)



BYSTANDERS help a man hurt by a car bomb which exploded outside Johannesburg's Ellis Park stadium as about 15,000 fans were leaving a rugby match. The blast overturned vehicles on the street, setting them alight. Two people were killed and at least 26 injured. (Reuter wirephoto)



THE Princess of Wales presents her husband Prince Charles with a gift-wrapped prize after his team Windsor Park beat the Oakbrook Polo club from Chicago in the Harrods Trophy challenge in Windsor, England. (Reuter wirephoto)



TURKISH riot police stand guard along the way to the second Bosphorus bridge, linking Asia and Europe, which was opened yesterday by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, under tightest security ever seen in Turkey and Ozal waves to the photographers from his car before opening the bridge. A bodyguard is sitting at the back of the car. (Reuter wirephoto)

# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## Third World likely to raise steel output

GENEVA, July 3. (Reuters): Third World countries are likely to increase their share of world steel production, consumption and trade through the 1990's, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said yesterday.

Use of steel in developing states could grow from 15 per cent of total world consumption in 1985 to 24 per cent in 1990, a new study published by the United Nations agency said.

"Those most likely to become substantial steel exporters in the future are the Republic of (South) Korea, Brazil and possibly Mexico," the study said.

It said the United States steel industry would probably continue to undergo a process of contracting and restructuring, and all major steel producers amongst advanced industrialised countries were likely to face the same problem.

## Three OPEC members raise reserve figures

## Middle East oil states in ploy for higher quotas

BAHRAIN, July 3. (Reuters): Three Middle East states say they are sitting up to three times as much oil as previously thought in what analysts consider a possible ploy to justify pumping more onto glutted world markets.

The analysts said three OPEC members — the UAE and Gulf war foes Iraq and Iran — had doubled or tripled figures for their proven oil reserves during 1987 to compete for higher production quotas within the organisation.

### Lot

"There is definitely a lot more oil to be discovered in the Gulf region," said Mehdi Varzi, oil research director at Kleinwort Grieveson Securities in London.

However, I was very surprised to see the doubling and tripling of the reserve figures for those three countries.

"It is as if each country says I

don't want to be left behind — the feeling now is that the higher you raise your reserve figure the larger the quota you can get from OPEC."

Iraq is not included in OPEC's current production pact because it rejects any quota less than Iraq's.

### Inflated

According to official estimates in the latest issue of the British Petroleum (BP) statistical review, the UAE's proven oil reserves tripled to 9.62 billion barrels at the end of 1987 from 3.4 billion the previous year.

At the same time Iraq's reserves doubled to 100 billion barrels from 47.1 billion while Iran's shot up to 92.9 billion from 48.8 billion, the review said.

Varzi said he believed the figures were inflated, but there was no way of checking because of the national governments which

run the oil operations in those three countries were the sole bodies in a position to know.

"There has been a general tendency in the past to underestimate oil reserves in the Middle East. But to go from the figures which those three countries quoted earlier to the ones they are quoting now sounds dubious at best," he said.

Oil analysts said the new reserve figures might reflect the three countries' possible reserves — the oil actually present — but this would not tally with their proven reserves, which represents the oil which is 90 per cent recoverable with economic and technically viable methods.

"They have probably marked up their reserves for political reasons... one being to increase their bargaining power for higher quotas within OPEC."

## Jordan central bank tries to reassure moneychangers

AMMAN, July 3. (Reuters): Jordan's central bank has reassured moneychangers worried by new foreign exchange rules that it will not let commercial banks push them out of business, an official said yesterday.

"We told the moneychangers we would see that the banks do not squeeze them out of the market by overpricing services to them," deputy governor Maher Shukri told Reuters.

But moneychangers, who met central bank officials on Thursday, remain upset by the measures issued by the government on June 22.

### Memo

On Friday they sent detailed objections in a memo to Prime Minister Zeid Al Rifai. They sent an initial protest memo to Rifai last week.

The moneychangers say the measures will hit them hard, promote a blackmarket and reduce the flow of vital remittances from Jordanians working overseas.

"If the regulations are put into effect, practically we cannot work," said Ghazi Saudi, owner of Saudi Exchange. "Much of our business is regional and we

clear through accounts in New York. Now we are supposed to settle through local banks.

"Settlement will take two or three days instead of the same night. We need a degree of efficiency and if we lose it we lose our clients."

### Unlimited

The rules, aimed at curbing the outflow of foreign currency and bolstering the dinar, ban moneychangers from accepting deposits, extending loans, making transfers, issuing cheques abroad, opening accounts overseas and speculating in international equity, metals or commodity markets.

Moneychangers may now have foreign accounts only at local banks. Unlike the banks, they may buy and sell unlimited quantities of banknotes and need not abide by central bank sell rates, the official news agency Petra said.

The instructions affecting moneychangers were issued two weeks after the central bank resumed setting binding exchange rates for major currencies following pressure on the dinar.

## World Bank to raise loan loss reserves

WASHINGTON, July 3. (Reuters): Confronting the fact that a growing number of poor countries are seriously behind on their loan payments, the World Bank yesterday said it would raise its loan loss reserves when a country was six months in arrears.

The measure, which bank sources said did not directly affect its policies on loans it makes to developing countries, reflected a small but increasing backlog, now totalling more than \$740 million, of delayed repayments.

### Lowering

In an unrelated development, the Bank said it was lowering the interest rate it charges to loans to 7.59 per cent from 7.72.

The reduction, which would save a borrower \$230,000 annually on a \$100-million loan, is the 12th straight by the bank, which changes its rate every six months, charging borrowers half a percentage point more than the cost of the money it borrows itself.

The decision to increase bank loan loss reserves was the latest step on the part of economic policy-makers to try to deal with the debt crisis, now in its sixth year.

Previously the bank waited until a country was two years in arrears before adding to its loan loss reserves, but officials decided the current situation required a much more conservative accounting approach.

At the same time, the bank said its board was expected to increase the provision for losses to \$500 million from the current \$100 million, retroactive to its last financial year, which ended on June 30.

"If nothing changes, additional money would have to be provided this year," said one source.

Bankers, including multilateral development agencies, set aside a reserve for possible loan losses so that should they occur, they do not undermine the fundamental soundness of the institution.

Founded toward the end of World War Two to help rebuild Europe, the World Bank had never suffered major delays on loan repayments until four years ago.

Since then, the number of countries seriously behind on repayments has been growing. The list now comprises Nicaragua, Guyana, Syria, Liberia, Peru, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Panama.

As of May 31, total World Bank loans outstanding to the eight countries amounted to about \$3.2 billion.

In a statement, the bank said increasing its loan loss reserves would affect its income but the impact would not be a major one.

### Anticipates

"Management nevertheless anticipates that the bank's net income for the year will not be materially less than in fiscal 1987, when it was \$1.1 billion," it said.

In the financial year just ended, the bank made \$1.5 billion in new loans, up from \$1.4 billion the year before.

Meanwhile, Moeen Qureshi, senior vice president, operations, set a briefing for reporters on Thursday that the increased bank presence hinged in part on the approval by the US Congress of a vast increase in funding for the international body that makes loans to help developing countries.

Qureshi met with reporters to discuss bank activities for its fiscal year that ended on Thursday.

"Protracted uncertainties in the external economic environment, stalled development programmes due to the massive debt overhang and declining living standards call for an even-

reserves of around 100 billion barrels the UAE is second only to Saudi Arabia and deserves a fair higher output.

### Carried out

Oil industry sources said on Wednesday the UAE had carried out a threat to openly flout its ceiling laid down by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), authorising companies in the main producing emirate of Abu Dhabi to pump almost 20 per cent more in July.

The UAE has consistently produced above its quota of 948,000 barrels per day (BPD) but the sources said the move would put an additional 200,000 BPD on the market, taking the Gulf state to its self-proclaimed quota of 1.5 million BPD.

Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba has repeatedly rejected his country's production ceiling, saying in recent months that with

Iran's Oil Minister Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi made the same claim during a trip to the United States last May, saying Iran was the second largest oil producer in the region after Saudi Arabia, which has proven reserves of 167 billion barrels.

During June, Iraq pumped an average 2.7 million BPD — around 330,000 BPD more than its Gulf war foe.

Oil analysts said the first of the two warring nations to raise its 1987 reserve figure was Iraq.

Tehran quickly followed suit, but the analysts said its claim was more suspicious because most of Iran's production was in the war zone and there were no international companies operating in the country.

## World Business Summary

## Perrier expects major expansion in America

VERGEZE, France, July 3. (Reuters): French mineral water group source Perrier plans a major expansion in the United States in the next few years following several recent acquisitions there.

Chairman Gustave Leven said yesterday: "The planned expansion will take place in the United States, where we are now the dominant group in the mineral water industry, with 35 per cent of the market." Leven told the group's annual meeting at its headquarters in southeastern France. Perrier has invested heavily in the United States in recent years, buying four springs in California, California; Oasis, Texas; Poland Spring, Maine; and Zephyrills, Florida. Late last year, Perrier also bought the drinks sector of US food group Beatrice Food, bringing its overall turnover in the drinks sector in the United States to around \$450 million. The French group also expanded in the cheese sector in Sorrento, a firm specialising in Italian cheese with a turnover last year of \$250 million. "The US contribution to the group's results is still small, because we are still at the investment stage. But it should be very substantial within two or three years," Leven said.

## China to open more offshore areas to foreign oil drilling

BEIJING, July 3. (Reuters): China said today it would open more areas off its south-east coast to foreign oil drilling and would grant new tax incentives to speed exploration. The China daily said that bidding would begin in September for the right to explore for oil in a 65,000 square km (25,000 square mile) area east of the Pearl River basin known as the Dongsha-Shenzhou region. Offshore oil was once hailed as the key to China's energy future but drilling results have been disappointing after two previous rounds of bidding for exploration rights. "The fields were not as promising as we thought," the newspaper quoted Wu Xunduo of the state-run China National Offshore Oil Corporation as saying.

"While some good fields were found, we did not find the large oil fields we had hoped for at the beginning," Wu said. Beijing would no longer levy royalties, one of several types of taxes, on oil fields with an annual output of less than one million tonnes in a bid to encourage development of smaller fields. Only 10 drilling rigs are operating off China's coast. Offshore oil production reached a mere 712,000 tonnes last year, out of China's total output of 134 million tonnes of oil, according to official statistics.

## Creditor banks reject Nigeria's debt rescheduling proposal

LONDON, July 3. (Reuters): Commercial banks cannot accept a \$3.6 billion debt rescheduling package proposed by Nigeria earlier this year, British bankers said yesterday. An 11-member steering committee of Nigeria's commercial bank creditors has instead presented a general counter-proposal to Nigeria. The move came this week during three days of meetings between Nigeria, the banks, and representatives from both the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, bankers said. In March, Nigeria proposed a new 25-year rescheduling package with a 10-year grace period covering \$1.2 billion of medium-term debt and \$2.4 billion in letter of credit obligations, bankers said. "The committee said it could not accept the March proposal, but offered its own views in a counter proposal which the Nigerians will respond to when they return in a few weeks," said a British banker who attended the meetings. Nigeria, with the largest economy in black Africa, carries a total external debt burden of \$27 billion.

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## Boesky taken back to California

NEW YORK, July 3. (Reuters): Stock speculator Ivan Boesky, who illegally amassed a fortune on Wall Street, has been taken back to a California prison after a few days in New York where he was believed to have testified against a former associate.

A New York prison official told Reuters yesterday that Boesky, convicted last year of illegal insider trading, left on Friday for a prison 150 miles (240 km) north of Los Angeles.

"Ivan Boesky was transferred to Lompoc Federal Prison," the officials said. "They took him by air."

Legal sources said Boesky, the government's key witness in its continuing probe of insider trading, was in New York to testify against John Mulheren, former head of the arbitrage firm Jaime Securities.

A federal prosecutor is investigating allegations that Mulheren engaged in a "stock parking scheme," which entails bidding a stock's owner during buying or selling.

Mulheren has been charged with threatening the lives of Boesky and a former employee.

Boesky was convicted in December 1987 on one criminal conspiracy count and began serving a three-year prison sentence in March at Lompoc.

## Soviet Union may create stock exchange

MOSCOW, July 3. (Reuters): A senior Communist Party economist predicted yesterday that the Soviet Union could eventually have its own stock exchange under reforms promoted by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Evdor Figurinov of the Party Central Committee's Economic Department told a news briefing that creation of an exchange was the logical extension of new forms of stimulating use of savings introduced over the past year.

"It is not under consideration yet, but I think it will be in the future," he said.

### Briefing

Figurinov also told the briefing, one of a series organised to coincide with the current party conference in Moscow, that Soviet experts put the country's inflation rate at "between one and two per cent."

This was believed to be the first time any formal Soviet estimate had been offered for inflation, whose existence was for years denied in Moscow. It was described as a phenomenon limited to capitalist states.

Figurinov said Soviet inflation had emerged over the past decade as wages had increased faster than labour productivity in the centrally-controlled economy.

Under late leader Leonid

## EEC aid to China

BRUSSELS, July 3. (AP): The European Economic Community yesterday approved 500,000 European currency units (\$565,000) in emergency aid for flood victims in southern China.

Torrential rains have hit the province of Fujian, and floods have killed 99 people and left 3 million affected by the disaster, a Commission statement said.

Under the old Russian capital of Petrograd and also in Moscow and other major cities. They were promptly abolished as "capitalist institutions" by the Bolsheviks.

### Currency

Figurinov said the Soviet currency, the ruble, could not be made convertible and freely traded on world financial markets until a radical price reform due to go into effect at the start of 1990 took real hold.

He said that during the 1990s he expected the Soviet budget deficit — for which he did not give a figure — would be cut to zero and inflation also conquered as current economic reforms took hold.

"Until now, the reforms have only scraped the surface by using up easily available reserves like labour productivity. But the political climate is being created for a major advance into the 1990s," Figurinov added.

Figurinov said a bond market could arise alongside a share market. "Bonds could be issued for the construction of social projects — kindergartens, sports complexes and the like — by enterprises," he said.

Before the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution there was an active stock exchange in the old Rus-

## CURRENCY & BUSINESS

After a go-ahead approval from authorities

### Saudi banks look to secure wider market for bonds

BAHRAIN, July 3, (Reuters): Saudi Arabia's commercial banks are testing uncharted territory in bid to develop wider market for the government's ground-breaking bonds scheme.

Three weeks after a first 1.5-billion-riyal (\$400 million) offering, banks have won the go-ahead from Saudi authorities to resell bonds to government and quasi-government bodies and are working on repackaging for private investors.

#### Scrambling

"Now the dust has settled, banks are scrambling to find ways to use the bonds," said one senior trader. "The more ways they find, the more successful and more attractive they will become."

The bonds scheme was launched on June 11 as part of the Saudi government's drive to

bridge a persistent budget deficit without placing further strain on dwindling foreign reserves.

It was the first major government borrowing in Saudi Arabia for 25 years and had been eagerly awaited by the kingdom's cash-rich banks. But neither the first nor second offering two weeks later was fully subscribed, partly because of uncertainty surrounding the creation of a secondary market.

The past days have, however, seen the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), the de facto central bank, adopt a flexible attitude which seems to bode well for a secondary market.

#### Concerned

Bankers are concerned that without a fully-fledged market Saudi bonds will lie idle on their books.

Although the effective yield has been pitched above US

Treasury paper, bank treasury and sales departments have been exploring new markets to generate revenue.

Three possibilities are apparently acceptable to SAMA:

— reselling bonds to government or quasi-government bodies and companies, particularly pension funds.

— repackaging bonds through mutual funds or unit trusts to allow private Saudi investors to participate indirectly.

— selling to other banks, but only within Saudi Arabia.

#### Indicate

There is as yet no definitive list of institutions to which banks can sell the bonds, but one banker said: "SAMA will indicate whether it has any objections or not."

So far, bankers believe they can place bonds with several

addresses, including the General Organisation for Social Insurance (GOSI), a government health and insurance fund, the petrochemicals conglomerate Saudi Basic Industries Corp (SABIC) and Arabian American Oil Co.'s (ARAMCO) Pension Fund.

Repackaging bonds in the shape of funds should prove possible too since Saudi banks already offer private investors schemes based on European and US money markets.

Bankers said the first two Saudi offerings have yielded a margin above like-dated US notes ranging from about 20 basis points for the one-year maturity to about 50 for the longest offered five-year term.

However, in a nation where interest is banned as a form of usury, Saudi authorities have set great store by tailoring the bonds not to offend Islamic principles and bankers say that could dictate the way they are traded in a secondary market.

But with fortnightly issues now anticipated — the next is due on July 9 — bankers expect a

deeper market could develop, although it is still unclear how trading will be conducted.

The bonds are structured along Islamic lines, paying twice a year a fixed sum or 'cash flow' linked to unspecified government development projects. But bankers can calculate a Western-style yield and say the bonds are geared to US Treasury notes.

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### China launches new national airline

BEIJING, July 3, (UPI): Flight attendants aboard Chinese airliners traded their nylon trousers for sky-blue designer skirts on Friday as Beijing launched a new national airline, Air China, on the 67th birthday of the Chinese Communist Party.

"Air China will be more competitive," said airline spokesman Ye Dongchang, describing Beijing's goal in setting up the new carrier to replace the much-maligned Civil Aviation Administration of China.

"We are going to try to catch up with other international airlines as fast as possible."

#### Dismantling

The founding of the new airline follows a partial dismantling of CAAC, which will remain a government agency and retain its power to supervise the industry, oversee aviation regulations and negotiate air routes, Ye said.

"The new airline will be an enterprise," said Ye. "CAAC, as part of the government adminis-

tration, will have no power to interfere."

Air China, which has a fleet of 46 planes and registered capital of \$297 million, will operate 44 domestic and 32 international air routes — accounting for 90 per cent of international flights and half of all flights inside China, Ye said.

The birth of Air China as a business and the country's new national carrier was timed to coincide with the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party on July 1.

Establishment of the new airline is part of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's ambitious reforms aimed at separating government and industry and forcing enterprises to take responsibility for their own profits and losses.

Ye said the official logo calligraphy for the airline's Chinese name, China International Airlines, was written by Deng.

"We will try to improve both our safety and service," said Ye.

### Wang case may signal more insider trading

NEW YORK, July 3, (Reuters): New allegations of insider trading on Wall Street may signal that criminal activity is continuing and could even be on the rise in financial markets.

The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) last week accused Stephen Wang, a 24-year-old trainee analyst, and Fred Lee, a Canadian citizen, on allegations they made \$19 million from an illegal insider-trading scheme.

Neither has filed a plea, as they have not yet been formally charged. Lee's lawyer has said he will fight the accusation, Wang has not commented.

But SEC enforcement director Gary Lach said it was his "subjective impression" that insider trading — using privileged, secret financial information to make money trading stock — was far from dead.

And SEC Chairman David Ruder told the Senate Banking Committee on Wednesday his agency was investigating 40 to 50 cases of suspect international share deals.

## AMMAN

	OPEN	CLOSE
ALA-ADDIN COMPANY	1.19	1.20
ARAB ALUMINUM IND.	1.55	1.65
ARAB BANK	114.01	113.7
ARAB CHEMICAL DTER	3.95	3.96
ARAB FINANCE CORP.	1.35	1.35
ARAB INSURANCE	1.00	0.99
ARAB INT'L INV/TRAD.	0.98	0.98
ARAB INT'L UNION INS	0.94	0.90
ARAB INTER-HOTELS	0.53	0.58
ARAB JOB/INV/T&B	2.10	2.10
ARAB PAPER CO/TRD	0.33	0.32
ARAB PHARMA-HAFT	1.96	1.94
ARAB PHARMA/CHEM	0.76	0.75
ARAB POTASIN CO.	---	---
ARABIAN SEAS INS.	1.65	1.65
BANK OF JORDAN	15.35	15.40
BELGIUM INSURANCE	1.00	0.95
CAIRO AMMAN BANK	28.50	28.50
DAR AL SHABA PRESS	0.47	0.48
DAR ALDAWA DV/INV.	1.52	1.52
DARCO/INVEST/HOUS.	0.46	0.47
FINANCIAL/CREDIT/COR	0.58	0.59
GARAGE OWNERS OFF	3.65	3.65
GENERAL INSURANCE	2.39	2.63
GENERAL INVESTMENT	1.27	1.24
GENERAL WINNING	1.31	1.31
NIMEN MINERALS	0.75	0.75
HOLY LAND INS.	1.30	1.30
IND./WATCH JEMCO	0.63	0.63
INDSTR/DEVLPT BNH	1.55	1.59
INDSTR/COMM/AGR.	1.26	1.26
INDUSTRIAL INVEST.	0.75	0.75
INTERN.COM/INV	0.21	0.21
IRBIO ELECTRICITY	0.96	0.93
ISLAMIC INV. HOUSE	0.64	0.64
ITERMED/PETRI/CH	1.24	1.23
J. TOUR-SP COMPLEX	0.79	0.80
JERUSALEM INS.	1.26	1.29
JO TOBACCO/CIGARET	14.10	14.35
JO CERAMIC FACTOR	1.12	1.12
JO EAGLE INS.	25.01	25.05
JO ELECTRIC POWER	1.49	1.50
JO FIN. HOUSE	0.93	0.90
JO GLASS INDUSTRY	0.98	0.98
JO HOTEL TOURISM	2.50	2.50
JO INDUSTRY CHEM.	1.62	1.59
JO IRAN AND FIN.	1.24	1.20
JO LEASING CORP.	0.64	0.61
JO LIT BRICK	0.21	0.22
JO MANAG/CONSULT	0.50	0.50
JO NATIONAL BANK	2.52	2.51
JO PAPER CARDBRDG	3.08	3.07
JO PHOSPHATE MINS	2.39	2.38
JO PIPES MANUFACT	1.16	1.17
JO PRESS/PUBLISW.	2.00	2.15
JO PRINTING/PACK.	4.00	4.05
JO ROCK WOOL IND.	0.59	0.60
JO SECURIT CORP	0.75	0.75
JO SELPHO CHEM.	2.59	2.60
JO WOOD INDUSTRY	1.11	1.11
JO HORSTED MLL	4.51	4.52
JO KUWAIT AGR.	1.00	1.00
JO PETROLEUM REF.	7.34	7.36
JO FRENCH INS.	5.20	5.30
JO INV.FIN.CORP	1.96	1.98
JORDAN GULF REAL	0.31	0.31
JORDAN DAIRY	1.00	1.00
JORDAN GULF BANK	1.23	1.22
JORDAN GULF INS.	0.94	0.95
JORDAN INSURANCE	13.85	13.90
JORDAN ISLAMIC BNK	1.78	1.76
JORDAN KUWAIT BANK	1.45	1.44
JORDAN TANNING	2.00	2.00
LIVESTOCK/POULTRY	0.77	0.77
MACH/EQU/RENT/MAIN	0.78	0.78
MAS INDUSTRIES	0.69	0.73
MIDDLE EAST HOTEL	60.00	60.00
MINERALS RESEARCH	0.60	0.55
NAT.FIN.INVEST CO	1.80	1.80
NAT/CABLE/WIRE/FO	1.01	1.01
NATIONAL AMIA INS.	1.24	1.23
NATIONAL INDUSTRY	0.38	0.38
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO	0.72	0.72
NATIONAL STEEL	2.63	2.63
ORIENT OIL BATTERY	0.25	0.28
PETRA BANK	1.94	1.94
PETRA JORNS.	0.35	0.35
PHILADELPHIA INS.	0.80	0.81
RAFA INDUSTRIAL	0.80	0.80
REAL ESTATE INV.	0.45	0.49
SNIPPING LINES	0.87	0.87
SPINNING WEAVING	0.77	0.76
THE HOUSING BANK	1.78	1.78
UNITED INSURANCE	0.94	0.94
UNIVERSAL CHEM. IND.	1.49	1.48
UNIVERSAL INS.	1.19	1.23
WOOLEN INDUSTRIES	0.70	0.70
YARMOUK INSURANCE	1.10	1.10

## KUWAIT

BANK SECTOR	P. CLS	LT	HIGH	LOW	VOL	TRADE
NATIONAL BANK	0.890	0.900	0.900	0.890	485000	18
GULF BANK	0.405	0.395	0.405	0.390	178000	81
COMMERCIAL BK	0.315	0.310	0.315	0.305	337000	97
ANLI BANK	0.375	0.360	0.370	0.355	82000	37
K.R.E.B.	0.385	0.375	0.380	0.375	60000	2
BURGAN BANK	0.305	0.290	0.305	0.285	347000	166
K.F.HOUSE	0.470	0.460	0.465	0.460	77000	21
INVESTMENT SECTOR						
KUT INV. CO.	0.182	0.186	0.194	0.184	210000	45
K.F.T.C.I.C.	0.210	---	---	---		
K.I.I.C.	0.182	0.176	0.178	0.176	60000	2
COM.FACILITIES	0.445	0.445	0.445	0.445	10000	1
ANLI INV.	0.000					

# ARAB TIMES Classifieds

## ACCOMMODATION

### For Rent

SURRA, near American, English and French School. Floor in deluxe villa, 4 bedrooms, 1 dining room, 2 living rooms, 3 bathrooms, 1 maid's room, CAC with tele, carpet and a garden. Tel. 5315539.

(AT1-43011-6)

FINTAS, opp boys middle school, 2 bedroom flat, CAC. Rent KD140 with water. Tel. 3800205.

(AT2-43022-3)

SALMIYA, Gulf road. Furnished CAC flat with tiles available immediately for Europeans or Americans for 2 months (July and August). Contact immediately, 5746891 after 5 pm.

(AT2-43031-3)

AL BIDAE, Gulf Road, deluxe, fully furnished CAC 2 floor villa, 4 bedrooms, with fitted cupboards, outside building, a beautiful garden and tele, line. Rent KD550. Tel. 5382783, 5391720.

(AT1-43030-3)

NEW CAC marble villa, suitable for company manager or diplomat. For details Tel. 2413310.

(AT2-43034-3)

### Available

QADISIYA, 2 rooms in outside building for an Indian family. Rent KD 65 each room with water and electricity. Tel. Raju, 2459771 ext. 2166.

(AT2-43044-3)



FARWANIYA, behind Holiday Inn. One room for one or two working girls or a Filipino couple. Tel. Alwis, 4738418/72, during working hours.

(AT2-4738418-3)

SALMIYA, Amman Street. One room with balcony and saloon for bachelors or a family. Bus routes 15, 30, 519, 24, 19. Rent KD60 including electricity and water. Tel. Ranji, 5729741, 6-10pm.

(AT3-43048-3)

KUWAIT City, Mubarak Al Kabir Street. Room to share with a small family. For further details, Tel. 2442805. 1-3.30pm or after 7.30pm.

(AT3-43051-2)

KUWAIT City, Mubarak Al Kabir Street. Room to share with a small family. For further details, Tel. 2442805. 1-3.30pm or after 7.30pm.

(AT2-43026-2)

SALMIYA, Gulf Road, 2 bedrooms, CAC with tiles for an European or American female to share with another female. Immediately. Rent KD115. Tel. 2408484, 2423478, 2468464.

(AT2-43028-3)

FAHAAHEEL, near Indian School. CAC flat, two bedrooms, two bathrooms and a store. Rent KD150. Complete furniture for sale with flators separately. Available from 1st August. Tel. 3916770.

HASSAWI, Area 1, Street 2. House 36. 3 rooms with a kitchen, toilet, water and electricity, for an Indian or Sri Lankan family. Rent KD 40. Tel. Nasser. 4870985/8/7.

(AT3-43054-3)

## FOR SALE

### Miscellaneous

FURNITURE and kitchenware for sale. Tel. 5637183 after 4pm.

(AT3-43057-2)

AQUARIUM, carpets, glass-top tables, wardrobes single bedroom, clothes hangers, oil-heater, vacuum cleaners various household items and utensils at throwaway prices. Tel. Yousif, 2440844, 2423478, 2468464.

(AT2-43026-2)

INDESIT tumble dryer, Sharp carousel microwave/convection oven. Both are in excellent condition. KD45 (prices fixed). Tel. 4714911 ext 136, after 5pm.

(AT1-43016-3)

TWO Singer sewing machines, electric, one auto zig-zag, other straight stitch with a table. Both KD50. Tel. 5626184, evenings.

(AT2-43041-3)

ABBASIYA, behind Telecomminication Building. Fully furnished flat available from 1/8/88. New rent KD110. Tel. Pramod 4832644, 8am-5pm.

(AT2-43036-3)

HITACHI VCR multi system, 1 year old. KD165. Toshiba radio with cassette player, recording. KD45 (prices fixed). Tel. Mr. Castillo, 4714911 ext 136, after 5pm.

(AT2-43035-3)

V.W. Scirocco GTI, 1983 model, manual, black with sunroof. In very good condition. KD1250. Tel. Nedal, 5711332, after 5.30pm.

(AT2-43023-3)

BMW 520i, 84 model, white, automatic, in good condition. Price by negotiation. Tel. Mr. Tarbet 4732065, 4735118, 4714550, 4742532, after 4pm.

(AT1-43008-3)

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**SPORTS**

KRISTIANSEN SUFFERS FIRST-EVER DEFEAT IN 10,000M

# Cram strides to Dream Mile victory

OSLO, July 3. (Reuters) Britain's Steve Cram raced majestically to his fourth consecutive victory in the Bislett Games Dream-Mile yesterday in a year's best time of three minutes 48.85 seconds.

Cram, the European and Commonwealth champion, showed all the acute tactical acumen which also took him to the 1983 world title and 1984 Olympic silver medal when he sped through on the inside in the final stretch.

Fellow-Briton Peter Elliott was second to 3:49.20, East German Jens-Peter Herold third in 3:49.22 and Somalia's world 1,500 metres champion Abdi Bile was a well beaten fourth in 3:49.40.

**Quick**

The victory over Bile was sweet revenge for Cram, who managed only eighth place in last year's World Championships, although he was quick to downplay his achievement afterwards.

"I am very happy to win but I don't think it makes much difference who won in terms of the Olympics," Cram said.

Pace-maker James Mays of the United States took the field through 400 metres in 55.28 seconds and the 800 in one minute 54.47.

Britain's Paul Larkins took up the pace with Bile and Cram running comfortably near the back of the 12-strong field.

Kenya's Joseph Cheshire grabbed the lead at the bell with the time at 2:53.19, then with 200 to go, Bile and Cram made their moves.

Cram appeared to be blocked



Cram (right) crosses the finish line for his fourth straight win in the Dream Mile. (Reuters wirephoto)

with 200 to run but in the final straight headily slipped inside and with 60 metres to run found a gap, and strode to a satisfying victory.

The race was a fitting climax to a evening of splendid athletics, thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators despite heavy rain which saturated the arena.

Britain's Liz McColgan handed Norway's world champion

sonal best time of 10.91 in the women's 100 metres, helped by a following breeze of 1.8 metres a second.

Drechsler, the world silver medallist over 100 metres, confirmed she would be competing in the long jump at the Seoul Olympics.

She said she would not run the 4x100 sprint relay but refused to say which sprint event she planned to compete in.

The penultimate event of the evening, the men's 10,000 metres featured a fine battle between Britain's Emmanuel Martin, Italian Salvatore Autio and Mexican Arturo Barrios.

Martin was the eventual winner in 27:23.06, the fifth fastest time ever.

Jamaica's Grace Jackson strode to a victory in the women's 200 metres clocking an impressive 22.37 seconds despite a slight head wind.

Jackson, one of the most graceful woman runners on the international circuit, finished well clear of American Damaine Young, who recorded 22.51. Britain's Paula Dunn was third in 23.20.

East Germany's Marlies Goehr, the 1983 world 100 metres champion, struggled throughout and finished a disappointing fifth in 23.00 seconds.

Jackson's time was the fastest ever recorded at the Bislett games, beating the previous best of 22.41 set by her compatriot Merlene Ottey in 1982.

France's Laurence Elloy won the first event of the evening, the women's 100 metres hurdles, in

13.33 seconds.

The conditions persuaded Sweden's world high jump champion and world record-holder Patrik Sjoeberg not to risk his injured foot in competition.

Tatiana Samolenko, Soviet world champion, gave another model exhibition of 1,500 metres running when she cruised to victory in four minutes 04.46 seconds.

Canadian Lynn Williams, the 3,000 metres bronze medallist at the 1984 Olympic Games, took the field through the bell with Samolenko running smoothly in third place.

Britain's Kirsty Wade, the Commonwealth champion, took the lead in the back straight, stalked closely by Samolenko who slipped to the front in the home straight to win by a comfortable margin. Wade finished second in 04.53.

Kenya's Peter Rono won the men's 1,500 in a personal best time of 3:36.71.

East Germany's world record-holder Petra Felke had a crushing victory in the women's javelin, throwing a best of 75.16 metres with her fifth attempt.

Cuba's 1980 Olympic champion Maria Colon was second with 64.90.

Frenchman Pascal Thiebaut, one of the few 1,500 runners to make a successful transition to the 5,000, won a thrilling race in 13:17.48, the fastest time this year.

Kenya's world cross country champion John Ngugi finished second in 13:17.95 after a flat-out sprint over the final 400 metres.

## All Blacks wear down Wallabies in first Test

SYDNEY, July 3. (Reuters) New Zealand knocked the stuffing out of Australia with three tries in the first 11 minutes before rampaging to a 32-7 victory in the first rugby union Test today.

John Kirwao scored two tries to become the highest try-scorer in All Black history while flyhalf Grant Fox took his Test points tally to 189 with three conversions and two penalties.

The Wallabies showed great courage to fight back to 14-7 shortly after half-time, thanks to a try by winger Ian Williams and a Michael Lynch penalty.

But hard-won possession was too often squandered because of a lack of invention and penetration in the Australian backline.

The Australian scrum performed well in the first half, especially at the line-outs.

But the All Black "meat machine" were back to their driving best in the second half, taking the lion's share of the second phase ball.

**Prevented**

Only some tremendous last-ditch tackling in the final minutes which repeatedly held up the All Blacks forwards, few metres from the line, prevented honourable defeat becoming a total rout.

John Schuster, who had a fine Test debut, prop Steve McDowell and flanker Alan Whetton scored New Zealand's other tries.

New Zealand began where they had left off against Wales who had cocooned over 100 points in a recent two-Test series against the All Blacks.

Fox put up a high kick, Australian fullback Andrew Leeds was hit before he could catch the ball and McDowell picked up the ball to score a try.

Minutes later Kirwan burst through tackles by opposite number David Campese and Leeds with ominous ease to race over from 30 metres.

The giant right-winger, who notched six tries against Wales, took his Test tally to a record 20



All Blacks' Bruce Deans (right) fires a pass under pressure as he is watched by captain Wayne Shelford (centre) and Wallabies' Nick Farr-Jones. (Reuters wirephoto)

inside for Whetton to crash over. Fox converted.

Then Gallagher, faced by Campese out wide, waited for support before feeding inside to centre Joe Stanley. Stanley wriggled through before flicking the ball to Schuster who scored joyfully.

**Teams:** Australia — Andrew Lees, Ian Williams, Michael Cool, Gary Ella, David Campese, Michael Lynch, Nick Farr-Jones (captain) David Carter, Juliano Gardner, Simon Poidevin, Steve Cutler, Damien Frawley, Andrew McLoyle, Tom Lawton, Mark Hartill.

New Zealand — John Gallagher, John Kirwan, Joe Stanley, John Schuster, Terry Wright, Graet Fox, Bruce Deas, Wayne Shelford (captain) Mike Brewer, Alan Whetton, Gary Whetton, Murray Pierce, Richard Lee, Sean Fitzpatrick, Steve McDowell.

## Little shoots 3-under-par 69 to widen gap

COQUITLAM, B.C., July 3. (Reuters) Peter Jacobsen, looking for his first US Tour victory since 1984, doubled his lead to four strokes after three rounds of the \$900,000 Western Open golf tournament yesterday.

Jacobsen posted a three-under-par 69 for a 54-hole total of 204 at the Butler National Golf Club.

The biggest surprise among

the group tied for second was Bill Britton, Jim Benepe, Dave Eichelberger and Dan Forsman.

**Birdied**

American Mark Calcavecchia was another stroke back at 209, while Boo Crenshaw birdied the last four holes for a 65 that put him at 210 along with fellow-American D.A. Weirring.

Gusty winds at the end of the day helped deprive Jacobsoe of an even bigger cushion going into today's final round.

Jacobsen was five under par and held a six-stroke lead going into the 17th. Successive bogeys pulled him back towards the pack as the wind pushed his

pace.

Little, who stood eight-under-par 206, improved her lead over Laura Davies of Britain and American Sherri Turner, who both returned 70s.

"I am finally putting it together this week," said Little.

"I have been out of the high level of competition for a long time. When that happens, you feel alienated."

The native South African has 14 career US tour victories, but back surgery in 1983 put her professional future on hold and her game has been up-and-down since.

**Challenge**

Yesterday, Little used her trusty putter to hold off the challenge of the long-driving Davies.

"I felt like a pea-shooter standing next to Laura," said Little. "She shakes the trees, she hits the ball so hard."

Little dropped in four birdie putts to stay in the lead. "Winning is in the putting," she said.

Davies was impressed with the leader's performance. "This is the best I've ever seen Sally play," said Davies. "She's hitting practically everything straight at the flag."

Three Americans tied for fourth place at three-under-par 213 including Patti Rizzo, Amy Alcott and Debbie Massey.

**Elliott edges past Wilson**

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida, July 3. (AP) Bill Elliott outduelled Rick Wilson in a high-speed, car-rubbing finish to win the Firecracker 400 yesterday at Daytona International Speedway.

Elliott, who started 38th in the 42-car field, led the final 23 laps, with Wilson in close pursuit.

On the final trip around the 2.5-mile track, Wilson made his move heading into the third turn on the high-banked oval. He drove his Oldsmobile Cutlass alongside Elliott's Ford Thunderbird and got its nose out ahead coming off the fourth turn.

**Nosing**

But Elliott, who now has 26 career victories and a series-leading three this season, held his ground, nosing ahead of Wilson.

As the two cars roared side-by-side to the finish, they rubbed sides and Elliott, on the high-side of the banking, crossed the finish line just inches ahead.

## Kent skittle out Sussex for 71

# Seven-wicket Wasim routs Northants



## American wins Japan triathlon

TOKYO, July 3. (AP) American Susan Slagle won the first Japan Triathlon Championship today, beating Ruth Hunt of Hong Kong by four minutes and 40 seconds.

Slagle, a 24-year-old student at the University of Washington at Seattle, completed a 750-metre swim, a 20-kilometre bicycle race and five-kilometre run in one hour, 3 minutes and 17 seconds.

Hunt's time was 1:07:57, and Lynn Cameron, 27, from Seattle, Washington, was third in 1:08:31.

Jacobsen's 24th-place finish at the start, said Benepe, who still managed birdies on three of the first six holes. "Today was my debut on national television and I was up on the leaderboard. But if you're going to win in golf, you'd better get used to seeing your name up there."

Jacobsen was five under par and held a six-stroke lead going into the 17th. Successive bogeys pulled him back towards the pack as the wind pushed his

pace.

With the count 0-2 on Candy Maldonado, Jones threw a wild pitch that catcher Junior Ortiz couldn't find as Riles and Butler scored.

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"I knew before I threw it that it was going to be down and away," Jones said. "The last thing I was going to do was hang it. I was going for a strikeout."

"I pride myself on my control," he said. "I don't like walking people. I'm not that overpowering that I can give up walks."

The veteran left-hander has issued only 13 walks in 108 1-3 innings.

"I pride myself on my control," he said. "I don't like walking people. I'm not that overpowering that I can give up walks."

Bo Jackson, who had been on the disabled list since June 1 with a torn hamstring, hit a run-scoring double on his first at-bat and Charlie Leibrandt scattered 11 hits in 7-2-3 innings. Dennis "Oil Can" Boyd allowed seven hits in 7-1-3 innings and lost for the fourth time at Royals stadium. Robinson is 7-1 in his last nine starts at Tiger stadium.

Twins 8, Brewers 2

Kent Hrbek drove in three runs with a pair of homers and Charlie Leibman won his fifth straight game. Leibman allowed eight hits and both Milwaukee runs—one unearned—in 7-2-3 innings.

Orioles 7, Rangers 4

Rick Schu keyed Baltimore's

biggest inning of the year, a six-run fourth, with his first career

Grand Slam—the sixth bases-loaded homer against Texas this season. Tom Niedenfuhr, Baltimore's fifth pitcher, went the final 1-1-3 innings for his eighth save.

**Pirates 1, Braves 1**

The biggest run producer for the San Francisco Giants yesterday was Pittsburgh's Barry Jones.

A wild pitch by Joes with the bases loaded enabled San Francisco to score two runs in the bottom of the eighth inning and defeat Pittsburgh 2-1.

Pinch-hitter Ernest Riles led off the bottom of the ninth with a single, only the Giants' second hit, and starter Doug Drabek was replaced by Dave Rucker, 0-1. After Brett Butler walked, Jones relieved and Robby Thompson's sacrifice bunt moved the runners up. Will Clark was walked intentionally with the bases loaded.

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"I knew before I threw it that it was going to be down and away," Jones said. "The last thing I was going to do was hang it. I was going for a strikeout."

**Phillies 5, Reds 3**

David Palmer combined with three relievers on a four-hitter and also doubled to two runs to lead Philadelphia. Steve Bedrosian retired the last four batters to earn his 14th save.

**Mets 7, Astros 2**

Dwight Gooden pitched a five-

hitter and Darryl Strawberry hit his 20th homer of the season and drove in three runs as the New York Mets defeated the Houston Astros 7-2. Howard Johnson hit his 15th homer and Mookie Wilson had a two-run single for the Mets.

**Padres 7, Cardinals 5**

Garry Templeton hit a game-winning two-run homer and RBI single, and Tony Gwynn singled home the winning run in the seventh inning as the San Diego Padres rebounded from a 5-0 deficit to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals 7-5. Mark Grant, 2-6, was the winner with two shutout innings.

Dodgers 8, Cubs 1

Tim Leary ended a personal five-game losing streak against the Chicago Cubs and John Shelby and Kirk Gibson each had three hits and two runs batted in as the Los Angeles Dodgers rolled to an 8-1 victory. The only Chicago run came in the fifth inning on a run-scoring groundout by pinch-hitter Jerry Mumphrey.

## &lt;b

## SPORTS BRIEFS

**Australia beaten**

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 3. (AP): Australia's Olympic eight, containing six of the crew that won the world title in 1986, was beaten in a photo finish today on a final day of surprises at the Henley royal rowing regatta. In one of the most thrilling finishes in the 149-year history of the world's most famous rowing regatta, British crew leader and the University of London beat the fancied Australians by one foot to win the premier event, the Grand Challenge Cup.

**Motocross GP**

BLAUGIES, France, July 3. (Reuter): French teenager Jean-Michel Bayle overcame incessant rain to win the French 125 CC Motocross Grand Prix today, moving within four points of the World Championship lead. Bayle won the opening race on his Honda with championship leader and man he had to beat, Dutchman Dave Strijbos, third.

**Pole vault**

EUGENE, Oregon, July 3. (Reuter): American Kory Tarpenning's victory in the pole vault with a clearance of 5.85 metres was among the highlights in the Prefontaine Classic last night. Tarpenning, 25, failed in three tries at 5.97 metres, which would have bettered Joe Dial's American record of 5.96.

**Stuck triumphs**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3. (UPI): Hans Stuck of West Germany led the final 23 laps yesterday to claim the Cleveland Trans-American race, the fourth victory in six races this season for the factory-sponsored Audi Quattro team.

**Boardsailing**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3. (AP): Windsurfers Bjorn Dunkerbeck of Spain and Natalie Lericre of France took the lead yesterday after the fourth day of the \$30,000 Mauri-O'Neill Classic boardsailing event on the San Francisco Bay.

**Controversial draw**

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 3. (AP): American boxer James Pritchard and South Africa's leading heavyweight Johnny du Plooy fought to a controversial 10-round draw last night at the Sun City resort.

**Kanto golf**

TOKYO, July 3. (AP): Tomohiro Maruyama, winner of only one other tournament in his 11-year career, shot a 71 today for a 10-under-par total of 278 to win the Kanto Professional Golfers Association championship by three strokes.

**Brazil win**

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 3. (AP): Brazil took five gold medals today to cement a four-day lead and win the South American juvenile track and field tournament held in southeastern Brazil. Brazil won the competition with 22 gold medals, Argentina placed second with five and Chile placed third.

## SENNA FINISHES IN SECOND PLACE

# Prost wins thrilling French GP

LE CASTELLET, France, July 3. (Reuter): Frenchman Alain Prost extended his world championship lead to a commanding 15 points with a thrilling victory over his McLaren teammate Brazilian Ayrton Senna in the French Grand Prix today.

In front of an ecstatic home crowd at the Paul Ricard circuit, Prost led for the first 36 laps, recovered his lead after 61 and drove on to an exciting victory.

His win ended Senna's hopes of a hat-trick of victories following his successes at the Canadian and Detroit Grands Prix.

It was Prost's fourth victory of the season and a record 32nd of his career.

The McLaren duo, who have turned this year's title race into a private affair, recorded their fifth one-two finish of the year on a hot afternoon in the south of France.

**Raise**

Italian Michele Alboreto took third place in a Ferrari ahead of his teammate Austrian Gerhard Berger, but neither was ever able to raise a challenge to the all-conquering McLarens.

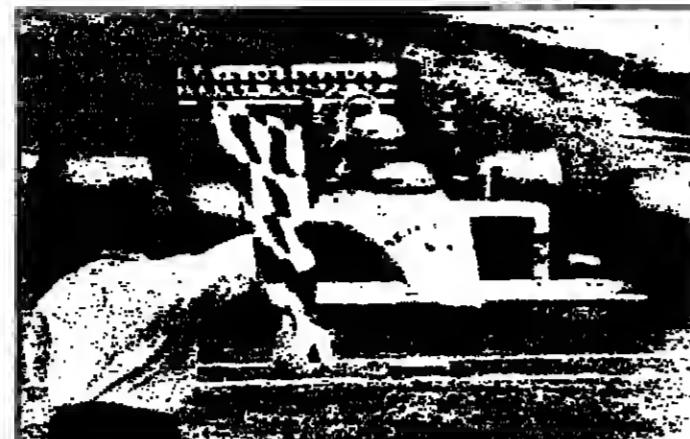
World champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil finished fifth in a Lotus and Italian Alessandro Nannini took sixth position in a Benetton, the only normally-aspirated finisher in the top six.

Prost was delighted to win in front of his home crowd in such style. "This is a very beautiful victory for me," he said.

"Not only because it is in France but also because it is on a fast circuit again after the races we have had recently."

"I was a little bit faster than Ayrton today in every way. Now I am looking forward to the second half of the season which looks good for me."

Senna said: "Nothing can be perfect every time. Today it went well for Alain and not for me. My problems were in braking without the help of my engine and gearbox."



Prost raises his arms in victory as he takes the chequered flag. (Reuter wirephoto)

Prost, starting from pole position for the first time in two years, led from the lights but was unable to shake Senna off his tail as the pair opened a 30-second gap ahead of the chasing pack.

Senna, struggling with a deteriorating gearbox, took the lead when, after a quick pit stop of his own, he took advantage of Prost's slower one after 35 laps.

The Brazilian, determined to oust Prost's championship lead, hung on in front until the final section of the 60th lap when Prost brilliantly overtook his rival.

Senna, who several times left behind clouds of blue smoke from his tyres, was passing back markers on the approach to the twisting Du Beausset right-hander when he was unexpectedly baulked by the Minardi of Italian Pierluigi Martini.

Prost, sensing his chance, swerved across the track and shot through with one wheel riding the inside curve and went on to lead the way home.

Piquet also had gear problems. He said: "I lost second about 15 laps from the end and I am sure I would have caught Berger if that hadn't happened."

British Nigel Mansell, who won the race in 1986 and 1987, was forced to retire with mechanical problems.

"The gears went loose and spongy and got worse all the time. Eventually, I lost second, fifth and sixth gears and sometimes lost everything. With all these problems, to finish second is a good result for me."

Alboreto, who is expected to be replaced at Ferrari next season, had the satisfaction of finishing ahead of the team's leading driver Berger for the first time this season. He said: "I am very pleased. We had little chance of catching the McLarens and third place is a victory of his own."

Berger's fourth place was enough to keep him third in the championship ahead of Alboreto and world champion Piquet who share fourth place with 13 points each.

Alboreto was the only driver in the field not to be lapped by the awesome McLarens, whose consistency has left them all alone ahead of the rest this season.

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British Nigel Mansell, who won the race in 1986 and 1987, was forced to retire with mechanical problems.



Prost holds his trophy after winning the Grand Prix. (Reuter wirephoto)

problems in his Williams while running eighth. He said: "The rear suspension failed but anyway I was losing power down the straight and there was nothing I could do to keep up."

**Standings**

**World Drivers' championship standings after seven races**

Driver	Team	Points
1. Alain Prost (France)	Ferrari	54
2. Ayrton Senna (Brazil)	McLaren	39
3. Gerhard Berger (Austria)	Minardi	21
4. Nelson Piquet (Brazil)	Lotus	13
5. Michele Alboreto (Italy)	Arrows	13
6. Thierry Boutsen (Belgium)	Tyrrell	11
7. Derek Warwick (Britain)	Rial	11
8. Jonathan Palmer (Britain)	March	11
9. Andrea de Cesaris (Italy)	Benetton	10
10. Ivan Capelli (Italy)	Williams	9
11. Alfonso Moreno (Italy)	Williams	8
12. Satoru Nakajima (Japan)	Williams	7
Eddie Cheever (US)	Williams	6
Riccardo Patrese (Italy)	Williams	5
Pier-Luigi Martini (Italy)	Williams	4
World Constructors' Championship		93
1. McLaren		54
2. Ferrari		52
3. Williams		44
4. Lotus		13
5. Benetton		9
6. Arrows		5
7. Tyrrell		3
8. Rial		2
9. March		1
10. Williams		1
11. Minardi		1

**World Drivers' championship standings after seven races**

**World Constructors' Championship**

**Marlboro**

**Marlboro**